

*J. H. Colmley*  
THE  
AMBULATOR;

OR, THE  
Stranger's Companion

IN A  
TOUR ROUND LONDON;

Within the Circuit of Twenty-five Miles:

DESCRIBING

Whatever is remarkable, either for Grandeur, Elegancy,  
Use, or Curiosity; and comprehending Catalogues of the  
Pictures by eminent Artists.

To which is prefixed,

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION

OF

London, Southwark, *and* Westminster,

SHEWING THEIR

ANTIQUITY, REMARKABLE BUILDINGS,  
EXTENT, &c. &c. &c.

Not only of Use to Strangers, but the Inhabitants of this Capital.

*Collected by a Gentleman for his private Amusement.*

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L O N D O N,

Printed for J. BEW, in Pater-Noster-Row. 1774.





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T H E  
P R E F A C E.

**T**HE deficiency of all publications on the following plan induced the Collector of this Treatise to supply their defects, observing at the same time not to exceed the limits of a pocket-volume: how far he has accomplished the desired end, is left to the determination of the Public. It has been usual in most countries, at distant periods, to exhibit descriptions of their capital cities, not only for the information of strangers, but even for the citizens themselves.

It is presumed, that the great variety of new, useful, curious, and entertaining particulars, which are interspersed in the following pages, will entitle them to a favourable reception from the Public; as the Collector has given as much accuracy and perfection as the nature of such a Work will admit of. The limits here prescribed contain many of the most remarkable buildings in the kingdom; and it is presumed, that the most intelligent enquirer will here find information not hitherto taken notice of by other publications; as  
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## P R E F A C E.

it will serve as an instructor to the virtuosi, whether natives or foreigners, in their excursions to the retreats of our opulent families in any of these delightfully cultivated villas.

With regard to the description given of London, Southwark, and Westminster, the most material buildings are spoken of; but an extensive detail cannot be expected within our restricted compass, as each of those places, to be particularly described, would require large volumes.

DESCRIP-

# DESCRIPTION

OF

LONDON, WESTMINSTER, &c.

**G**EFFRY of Monmouth (who wrote about the year 1125), and his followers, have ascribed the building of Trinovantum, or London, to the Britons, and represented it as a very strong and noble city before the first arrival of Julius Cæsar in this island; but the many fabulous relations invented by that monk, give us little reason to believe his assertions; especially if we consider, that Cæsar, who gives us a very particular account of the manners, buildings, towns, &c. of the Britons, makes no mention of it, although his principal scenes of action lay in its neighbourhood. Besides, Strabo, and other historians relate, that the ancient, uncivilized Britons, were entirely ignorant of magnificence in their buildings; as their towns were only pieces of ground inclosed with the bodies of trees, in which they erected their habitations, consisting of reeds and sticks interwoven like hurdles; and Tacitus informs us, that they lived dispersed, and were first instructed in the art of building by Agricola, about the year 85. And, tho' the seat of war continued about the Thames, not the least notice is then taken of such a city as London, by the Roman historians, till after the expedition of the Emperor Claudius. This Emperor, having finished his expedition in fifteen days, returned to Rome, having left Plautius to complete his conquests. Plautius was succeeded in the prætorship by Ostorius Scapula, who, to secure the territories of the Romans and their allies from the invasions of their neighbours, settled several colonies about the year 49, of which London, though not particularly mentioned, was probably one.

That London was a Roman city may be inferred from Tacitus, the first historian who takes notice of it, by the appellation of Londinium. He informs us, that Suetonius, the Roman General, finding London not tenable, abandoned it to the Britons who had revolted under Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni. They having pillaged it, put all to the sword, without distinction of age or sex, and then burnt it. This happened but a few years from its foundation.

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Had London belonged to the Britons, it may reasonably be supposed, that, at this juncture, its inhabitants would have joined their countrymen under Boadicea, as they might have done it without danger, the Roman army being at the beginning of the insurrection absent in North Wales, and employed in the conquest of the island of Mona, or Anglesey: but, on the contrary, we find them adhering to the Romans, then in distress, and therefore they were destroyed by the Britons; as were the people of Camalodunum and Verulam, two other Roman colonies, near 70,000 persons being massacred in the three places. Of these one half may be supposed to belong to London, since the same author informs us, that even at this time London was celebrated for the number of its merchants, and the plenty of its merchandize. Nor will it appear improbable, that this city, so happily situated, should in such a short time become so populous, when we reflect upon the method used by the Romans in settling colonies; for they brought many of their own citizens, for whom they erected houses, and, by endowing the place with ample privileges and immunities, encouraged the natives, and confederate foreigners, to resort to it.

Dr. Gale and Mr. Salmon, upon the authority of Ptolemy, are of opinion, that London was first erected on the south side of the Thames: but Ptolemy has been found frequently erroneous in his situations of places; and without troubling our readers with the arguments advanced by these gentlemen to support their opinion, which seem not very sufficient, we shall only observe, that before the river was confined by artificial banks, St. George's-fields, and the adjacent marshy grounds, were probably overflowed at least every spring-tide; and therefore the unwholesome vapours, which must be the consequence of these inundations, rendered such a situation very improper, especially when one appeared much more advantageous on the opposite side.

Besides, the course of the Roman military way, called Watling-street, will demonstrate that London never stood in St. George's-fields. This street, according to the antient British Itinerary, led from Port Ritupis, now engulphed by the sea, near Sandwich in Kent, through Durovernum and other places to London. Higden, who imagined with Ptolemy, that London was situated on the south side of the Thames, placed the Roman trajectus, or ferry, at Lambeth, and made the way pass on the west of Westminster, which was undoubtedly the direct and natural way for the Romans to follow in  
such

such a situation; but no vestigia, or remains, can be shewn, nor reasons given to support this assertion; the raised way and work at the ducking-pond in St. George's Fields, pointing to the horse ferry, which some modern antiquaries have mentioned for this purpose, being only a bulwark, raised in the civil wars, by order of Parliament in 1643, for the security of Southwark and the parts adjacent. On the contrary, several parts of Watling-street were discovered at digging the foundation of the steeple of Bow Church in Cheapside, at Holborn Bridge, and at the end of Bread-street in Cheapside; besides, opposite to Dowgate is Stan, or Stoney-street, in Southwark, probably so named by the Saxons, as being part of this military way. These circumstances, therefore, certainly prove that the ferry was at London, and not at Westminster.

In the neighbourhood of Dowgate, where the ferry intersected the Thames, was erected the Milliarium of the Romans (now called London-Stone, in Cannon-street), from which they measured their distances to their several stations in Britain. Here centered five Roman military ways; the Watling-street, from the south-east and north-west; the Ermine-street, from the south-west and north; and a neighbouring way from Oldford by Bethnal-Green: the first entered the city at Dowgate, and probably passed through Newgate; this was accompanied by the second, which also entered at Dowgate, and probably passed through Cripplegate; the fifth way led through Aldgate by Bethnal-Green to the ferry at Oldford.

It seems not easy, at this distance of time, to ascertain where the first buildings in London were erected; but after the dreadful conflagration in 1666, some labourers, in digging the foundations in Scots-Yard, in Bush-Lane, Cannon-street, about the depth of twenty feet, discovered a tessellated pavement, with the remains of a large building, or hall; the pavement was supposed to have belonged to the Roman Governor's palace, and the hall to have been the court of justice. This structure was of very great antiquity, and seems to have been built close to the river; for without the south wall were four holes in the ground full of wood-coals, in which were supposed originally to have been piles, for the defence of the wall. The ground on which this edifice stood was very low, and the earth on which the pavement lay, artificial, and considerably raised with rubbish. It may probably be conjectured, that this fabric was destroyed in the great conflagration

raised by Boadicea; and as it was situated near the ferry, it may be supposed to have stood among the first buildings, erected in London.

The original name, mentioned by Tacitus, of this city, is Londinium, which in time yielded to the more honourable denomination of Augusta. Various conjectures have been formed about the reason of this transition; but the most probable is, that it was so named by the Romans, because it was the capital of their British dominions; it being usual with them to dignify the principal cities of their empire with the title of Augusta. The Saxons mention it by the names of London-Byrig, Lunden-Burg, and the like; and since the conquest it appears, by records, to have been denominated Londonia, Lundonia, or Lundine; but for many ages past, only London.

Many etymologies have been given of the word London, of which we shall only mention some of the most remarkable. Somner derives it from llawn, full, and dyn, a man, signifying a populous place; and Camden from lhong, a ship, and dinas a town, that is, a city of ships: but both these names seem improper at its foundation, and therefore, with more probability, London has been derived from the ancient name Londinium, which is, perhaps, entirely Latin, and its etymology cannot easily be discovered.

It is a city and county of itself, in Middlesex; the see of a Bishop, and the capital of Great Britain, and of all the British dominions. It is the royal residence, and is situated mostly on the north bank of the river Thames; part of it, namely, the borough of Southwark, a dependency of the city of London, being in Surry, and on the south banks of the said river. Within the city-walls and its ancient bars and gates, it takes in but a narrow compass: but, if in the general acceptance of London, we take in all that vast mass of buildings, reaching from Blackwall in the east, to Tothill-fields in the west, from London-bridge or river south, to Islington north, and from Peterborough-house on the bank-side at Westminster to Cavendish-square, and even to Marybone; and all the new buildings by and beyond Grosvenor and Hanover Squares to the Brentford-road one way, to the Acton-road another; a prodigy all this, of such buildings as nothing in the world does or ever did surpass, except it was old Rome in Trajan's time, when the walls of that city were said to be fifty miles in circuit, and the number of its inhabitants 6,800,000.

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## DESCRIPTION OF LONDON, &c.

The figure of London is very irregular, being stretched out in buildings at the pleasure of every undertaker, for convenience of trade, or otherwise: whereas Rome was round, with very few irregularities. Its form, however, including the city of Westminster and borough of Southwark, is nearly oblong, being about five miles in length from west to east, if measured in a direct line from Hyde park-corner to the end of Limehouse; and upwards of six, if the streets be followed; or from Limehouse to the end of Tothill-street in Westminster, seven miles and a half. London, including the buildings on both sides the water, is in some places three miles broad from south to north, as from St. George's in Southwark to Shoreditch in Middlesex; or two miles, as from Peterborough-house to Montague-house in Great Russell-street; and in some places not half a mile, as in Wapping, and less in Rotherhithe. Several villages, formerly standing at a great distance, are now joined to the streets by continued buildings; and more are making haste to meet in like manner, as at Deptford, Islington, Mile-End, and Newington-Butts in Surry. But the act of Parliament obtained by the city of London in the session of 1760, for widening its passages, pulling down its crowded gates, and laying it more open in many places, will probably put a stop to the rapid progress of buildings in the extreme parts of the town; since the city will be then as healthy to live in as any of the outskirts, and equally commodious; and not be so liable to such dreadful conflagrations as have happened within these few years, from too much crowded buildings.

Besides, Westminster is in a fair way to join hands with Chelsea, as St. Giles's is with Marybone, and Great Russell-street by Montague-house with Tottenham-court. The circuit of this large mass, as taken collectively, as consisting of the cities of London and Westminster, and by actual admeasurement in straight lines, may on the Middlesex and Southwark sides amount to upwards of thirty-six miles, exclusive of Greenwich, Chelsea, Knightsbridge, and Kensington.

The number of inhabitants have been variously guessed at. Maitland in 1739 computes, that within the walls and bars of the city are 725,903; but Sir William Petty, in his last computation, supposed it to contain a million; though in this he takes in a greater compass than Maitland. And in the large circuit above-mentioned, says the author of the Tour, it may be reasonably concluded there are about 1,500,000 souls.



This city is under excellent regulations, particularly with regard to beggars, lights, pavements, &c. It is governed by a Lord Mayor, twenty-five Aldermen, two Sheriffs, the Recorder, and Common-Council; their jurisdiction being confined to the city and its liberties, as also to Southwark. They are conservators of the river Thames, from Stanes-bridge in Surry and Middlesex to the river Medway in Kent; and some say up to Rochester-bridge. The government of the out-parts is by Justices and the Sheriffs of London, who are likewise Sheriffs of Middlesex. The city rises gradually from the Thames bank, and stands on a gentle eminence; but the south-east and south-west parts of the town, particularly that part of the south side of the river, stand low, and at spring-tides are subject to inundations, which have sometimes happened at Westminster-hall. The streets are generally level, and the principal ones open, and extremely well-built; the houses being generally of brick, and extending a considerable length. These are chiefly inhabited by tradesmen, whose houses and shops make a much better appearance than commonly those do in any other city in Europe. Persons of rank commonly reside in large elegant squares, some few houses in which are of hewn-stone, or plaister in imitation of it; and generally make a grand appearance. Of these are great numbers at the west end of the town, as also at St. James's palace, which, with other particulars, will more properly come under the division of WESTMINSTER.

What adds most to the affluence and splendor of this great city, is its commodious port, though near forty miles from the main sea; whither many thousands ships of burthen annually resort from all parts of the world: and those of moderate bulk can come as far as London-bridge; while large barges and west country boats can go through bridge, and a great distance up the Thames, carrying goods of all kinds to and from the metropolis.

London is reckoned to have two-thirds of the whole trade in England. The strength of this city, having no sort of fortifications, unless we reckon the Tower of London as its citadel, consists in the number of its inhabitants, who are commonly computed to be one-seventh of all the people in England, and one-eighth of the whole in Great Britain.— Here is one cathedral, two collegiate churches, three choirs of music, one hundred and forty-six parishes, seventy-four chapels for the established church, two churches at Deptford, twenty-eight foreign churches, besides Dissenters meeting-houses

houses of all persuasions, nearly equal to the number of established churches; several Popish chapels, three Jewish synagogues, thirteen hospitals, besides a very large and magnificent one for all foundlings and exposed children, near Lamb's-conduit-fields, Red Lion-street; three colleges, twenty-seven public prisons, eight public seminaries or free-schools, one hundred and thirty-one charity-schools in London and Westminster, and ten miles round; fifteen markets for flesh, two for live cattle, two herb-markets, twenty-three other markets, fifteen inns of court or chancery for the study of the law, four fairs, twenty-seven squares, besides those within any single building, as the Temple, Somerset-house, &c. three public bridges, including the very stately one at Westminster, and that built at Blackfriars; a town-house or Guildhall, a Royal Exchange, a Custom-house, three artillery-grounds, four pest-houses, two Bishop's palaces, namely, London and Ely; and three Royal palaces, St. James's, Somerset, and, the most elegant of all, that part that remains unburnt of Whitehall.

The usual firing in this city, wood being scarce and dear, and that mostly used by the bakers, is pit-coal, brought from Newcastle upon Tyne, and the bishopric of Durham, with some Scotch coals; of all which, at least 600,000 chaldrons, or 21,600,000 bushels, are annually consumed; whence the town appears always at a distance shrowded in smoke.

The town is well supplied with water from the Thames, the New River brought from Ware in Hertfordshire, and from Chelsea. London annually consumes above 700,000 sheep and lambs; and 100,000 head of cattle, besides a vast number of hogs, pigs, poultry of all kinds, &c. &c. In the streets ply daily about 1000 hackney coaches, besides a great number of sedan chairs. The penny-post, for carrying of letters, or small paper parcels within the bills of mortality, or ten miles round London every way, is a great convenience.

Here is a Royal Society founded by King Charles II. who hold their meetings under a President at their house in Crane-court, Fleet-street, where is an observatory, library, and museum: and in 1751 a Society of Antiquaries obtained a charter.

The public places for amusement are numerous; in summer, Ranelagh, Vauxhall, and Marybone-gardens; also St. James's and Hyde-parks, with a great variety of others of less note; and in winter are plays, operas, balls, concerts, &c.

London

London consists of 72 companies, each of which has a master and wardens, or assistants, annually chosen. The city is divided into 26 wards, and over each presides an alderman, who has his deputy: and out of the court of aldermen is annually chosen a lord-mayor, who resides, during his mayoralty, in an elegant and spacious structure, finished in 1751, and called the Mansion-house: but its not having yet a sufficient opening round it, great part of its beauty is lost to the eye.

London sends 4 members to parliament; it formerly was walled round, and had 7 gates by land, namely, Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Newgate, Aldersgate, Moorgate, and Bishopsgate, all which were taken down in Sept. 1760, except Newgate. On the water-side there were Dowgate and Billingsgate, long since demolished, as well as the postern-gate near the Tower, and the greatest part of the walls. In the year 1670 there was a gate erected, called Temple-Bar, which determines the bounds of the city westward.

This city has undergone great calamities of various kinds: but the two last were most remarkable; that is, the plague in 1665, which swept away 68,596 persons, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling-houses: in memory of this last there is an obelisk erected, called the Monument, near the place where it began, which is one of the most remarkable structures in the city. The Tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain; however, it is said William the Conqueror built that part of it called the White Tower: it is surrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch, which inclose several streets, besides the tower, properly so called: this contains the great artillery, a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, and the large horse-armoury, among which are the figures of 15 Kings on horseback. Here are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining of money; and the menagerie for strange birds and beasts. The circumference of the whole is accounted about a mile. There is one parish-church. It is under the command of a constable and lieutenant. In Thames-street, near the Tower, is the Custom-house, which is a large stately structure, where the King's customs are received for all goods imported and exported: and opposite thereto, as well as a great way down the river, there is a delightful prospect of a grove of ships, laden with commodities of various kinds.

London-



London-bridge is a little farther to the west, formerly greatly admired for having fine houses on each side; but they have been taken down to render the passage more commodious; and lately the middle arch was widened, and the whole bridge made beautiful. The stone gate-house, which commanded the passage into London from Surry and Kent, built near the entrance of the bridge, is also taken down. Gresham-college, in Bishopsgate-ward, is lately taken down, and the Excise-office removed there to an elegant building erected for that purpose; and apartments are fitted up over the Exchange for the Gresham committee, where there are professors, with salaries, appointed to read lectures in the different faculties: it formerly had a fine library, and was the museum of the Royal Society.—The Bank of England began to be erected in 1732; and in 1735, about a year after it was finished, a marble statue of William III. was set up in the hall: to which building there has been considerable additions since.—The Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, is generally allowed to be the finest structure of the kind in the world. It was first built by Sir Thomas Gresham, in the years 1566 and 1567; but being burnt down in 1666, it was rebuilt, in a nobler manner, with Portland stone: it was finished in 1669, and cost 66,000*l*. The quadrangle within is 144 feet long, and 117 broad; and there are piazzas on the outside of the walls, and over them are 24 niches, 18 of which are filled with the statues of the Kings and Queens of England. In the middle of the area is the statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit. The tower and turret of the lanthorn is 178 feet high.—In the place where Stocks-market was held is the Mansion-house, for the lord-mayor to reside in; the first stone of which was laid in Oct. 1739: it is a noble and magnificent structure, but too heavy, and too large for the use for which it was designed.—Bow church is admired for the beauty of its steeple; and that of Walbrook, behind the Mansion-house, for its curious architecture.—Guildhall, in Cheapside, is the town-house of the city, and the great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high, and will hold near 7000 people. Besides the two giants, it is embellished with the pictures of Edward the Confessor, King William, Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I. and II. and Queen Caroline, and of his present Majesty, and his Queen.—Blackwell-hall, in Bassishaw-ward, is famous for being the greatest mart for woollen cloth in  
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x DESCRIPTION OF LONDON, &c.

the world.—Sion-college stands by London-wall, and has a library appropriated to the use of the London clergy; and under it there is an alms-house, consisting of 10 poor men and as many women, each of whom are allowed six pounds a year.—The General Post-office, in Lombard-street, is a large commodious place.—Bedlam, in Moorfields, is a spacious mad-house, and handsome building; the two figures at the entrance, in allusion to the unhappy objects confined in this place, and done by Mr. Kyber, a German, and father of the late Colley Cibber, poet-laureat, are very well worth seeing.—St. Bride's, near Fleet-ditch, has an elegant steeple.

St. Paul's cathedral is allowed to be the finest Protestant church in the world, and was built after a model done by Sir Christopher Wren.

*Dimensions of St. Peter's Church, at Rome, and St. Paul's Cathedral, at London, compared.*

The PLAN, or LENGTH and BREADTH.	FEET.	
	St. Peter.	St. Paul.
Whole Length of the Church and Porch	729	500
Whole Length of the Cross	510	250
Breadth of the Front with the Turrets	364	180
Breadth of the Front without the Turrets	318	110
Breadth of the Church and three Naves	255	130
Breadth of the Church and widest Chapels	364	180
Length of the Porch within	218	50
Breadth of the Porch within	40	20
Length of the Platea at the upper Steps	291	100
Breadth of the Nave at the Door	67	40
Breadth of the Nave at the third Pillar, and Tribuna	73	40
Breadth of the Side Isles	29	17
Distance between the Pillars of the Nave	44	25
Breadth of the same double Pillars at St. Peter's	29	
Breadth of the same single Pillars at St. Paul's		10
Two right Sides of the great Pilasters of the Cupola	65:7½	25:35
Distance between the same Pilasters	72	40
Outward Diameter of the Cupola	189	145
Inward Diameter of the same	138	100
Breadth of the Square by the Cupola	43	
Length of the same	328	
From the Door within to the Cupola	313	190
From the Cupola to the End of the Tribuna	167	170
Breadth of each of the Turrets	77	35
Outward Diameter of the Lantern	36	18
Whole Space upon which one Pillar stands	5906	875
Whole Space upon which all the Pillars stand	23625	7000

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The HEIGHT.	FEET.	
	St. Peter.	St. Paul.
From the Ground without to the Top of the Cross	437 $\frac{1}{2}$	340
The Turrets as they were at St. Peter's and are at } St. Paul's — — — — — }	289 $\frac{1}{2}$	222
To the Top of the highest Statues on the Front	175	135
The first Pillars of the Corinthian Order	74	33
The Breadth of the same — — — — —	9	4
Their Basis and Pedestals — — — — —	19	13
Their Capital — — — — —	10	5
The Architrave, Frize, and Cornice — — — — —	19	10
The Composite Pillars at St. Paul's and Tuscan } at St. Peter's — — — — — }	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
The Ornaments of the same Pillars above and below	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
The Triangle of the Mezzo Relievo, with its Cornice	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Wide — — — — —	92	74
The Basis of the Cupola to the Pedestals of the Pillars	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
The Pillars of the Cupola — — — — —	32	28
Their Basis and Pedestals — — — — —	4	5
Their Capitals, Architrave, Frize, and Cornice	12	12
From the Cornice to the outward Slope of the Cupola	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
The Lantern from the Cupola to the Ball	63	50
The Ball in Diameter — — — — —	9	6
The Cross, with its Ornaments below — — — — —	14	6
The Statues upon the Front, with their Pedestals	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
The outward Slope of the Cupola — — — — —	89	50
The Cupola and Lantern from the Cornice of the } Front to the Top of the Cross — — — — — }	280	240
The Height of the Niches in the Front	20	14
Wide — — — — —	9	5
The first Windows in the Front — — — — —	20	13
Wide — — — — —	10	7

The Measures of St. Peter's Church are taken out of the authentic Dimensions of the best Architects of Rome, and compared upon the Place with the *Italian* and *English* Measures.

In Warwick-lane is the Physicians-college, where two of the fellows meet twice in a week, to give medicines to the poor gratis; the structure is very fine, but it is in a manner hid. Surgeons-hall is in the Old-Bailey, and is built in the modern taste, since the surgeons company separated from that of the barbers. Christ's-hospital was formerly a house of the Grey Friars, and was founded by Edward VI. for the entertainment and education of the poor children of citizens, of both sexes: a mathematical school was founded here in 1673, and a writing-school in 1694; and the charity has been

been otherwise increased by a great many noble benefactions. Doctors-Commons is not far from St. Paul's, and is a spacious commodious structure, with several handsome courts, where the judges of admiralty, court of delegates, court of arches, &c. meet. Near it is the Heralds-college, to which belong three kings at arms, namely, Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, with six heralds, four pursuivants, and eight proctors. It is a spacious building, with convenient apartments, and a good library relating to heraldry; and the coats of arms are kept here of all the families of note in England. Near Temple-Bar are the Inner and Middle Temples, which are both inns of court, for the study of the law. The Temple church was founded at first by the Knights Templars, in 1185; and it is now one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in England. There are twelve other inns of court, which it would be much too long to dwell upon. The Sessions-house, in the Old-Bailey, where they hear and determine criminal causes eight times a year, has lately been rebuilt, on a noble plan. Fleet-prison is by Fleet-market; and Bridewell by Fleet-bridge, which is an hospital, and a house of correction. St. Bartholomew's hospital is near West-Smithfield and contiguous to Christ's hospital, and it is designed for the relief of the sick and lame: the buildings have been greatly enlarged of late.

SOUTHWARK, in Surry, being only parted from London by its bridge, seems but a suburb of that great city; yet it contains 6 parishes, and for its extent, number of people, trade, wealth, hospitals, alms-houses, and charity-schools, &c. is inferior to few cities in England. It is mentioned in history, in the year 1053, and was a distinct corporation, governed by its own bailiff, till 1327, when a grant was made of it to the city of London, whose mayor was to be its bailiff, and to govern it by his deputy. Sometime after this, the inhabitants recovered their former privileges; but in the reign of Edward VI. the crown granted it to the city of London for 647l. 2s. 1d. and, in consideration of a farther sum of 500 marks paid to the crown by the city, it was annexed to the said city; and by virtue of the said grant continues subject to its lord-mayor, who has under him a steward and bailiff; and it is governed by one of its 26 aldermen, by the name of *Bridge-Without*. The military government is by the lord-lieutenant of the county and 11 deputy-lieutenants, who have under them a regiment  
of



of 6 companies, of 150 men each. Its markets are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and all plentifully furnished with all manner of provisions. It is divided into two parts, viz. the Borough Liberty, and the Clink or Manor of Southwark. The first belongs to the jurisdiction of the lord-mayor of London, who by his steward holds a court of record every Monday at St. Margaret's Hill, for all debts, damages, and trespasses, within his limits; to which court belong three attornies, who are admitted by his steward. There are also three court-leets held in the Borough, for its three manors, viz. the Great Liberty, the Guild-hall, and the King's-manor, wherein, besides the other business usual at such courts, are chosen the constables, ale-conners, and flesh-tasters. The Clink is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, who, besides a court-leet, keeps a court of record (on the Bank-side, near St. Saviour's church), by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, damages, and trespasses. There is a compter for the imprisonment of offenders in the bailiwick, and another for the Clink Liberty. Besides these, there is the Marshalsea-prison, which is the county-goal for felons, and the admiralty-goal for pirates. Here is a court, which was first erected for the trial of causes between the King's domestic or menial servants, of which the Knight-marshal is president, and his steward judge; to whom belong four counsellors, and six attornies; and the court is held every Friday by him, or his deputy, for debt, damages, and trespasses, in causes for 10 miles round Whitehall, excepting London. Here is also the King's-Bench prison, the rules of which are of a considerable extent, and the allowance somewhat better than that of the common prisons; for which reasons many debtors remove themselves hither by Habeas Corpus. It is properly a place of confinement in all cases triable in the King's-Bench court. Here was formerly that called Suffolk-House, a palace built by the Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VIII. where was afterwards a mint for the coinage of money, which consists of several streets, whose inhabitants formerly claimed a privilege of protection from arrests for debt, which has since been suppressed by the legislature, who have lately passed an act for establishing a court of conscience here, as well as in London, Westminster, and the Tower-Hamlets, &c. for the better recovery of small debts. The bishops of Winchester had formerly a palace here, with a park (the same that is now called Southwark-Park),

c

which



which is since converted into warehouses and tenements, held by lease from the bishops of that see. In the times of popery, here were no less than 18 houses on the Bank-side, licensed by the bishops of Winchester (under certain regulations confirmed by parliament), to keep whores, who were, therefore, commonly called Winchester Geese. Here are two hospitals, viz. St. Thomas's, and Guy's, the noblest endowment of the kind perhaps in England. We have not room for particulars, for which we must refer to Maitland's History of London, Westminster, and Southwark; yet must observe, that the founder of the latter was Thomas Guy, a bookseller of London, but a native of Southwark, who, by printing and binding bibles, discounting sailors tickets, and by South-Sea stock, had amassed a vast estate; out of which, at his death in 1724, he left about 200,000*l.* to finish and endow this hospital, besides 150,000*l.* in other legacies and distributions. Though it is said to be for incurables, *i. e.* for such as are turned out of other hospitals for any ailments that are incurable (except lunacy), it is not so; for the founder, by his will, vested his executors with a power of continuing the patients or discharging them; and he used to say, he would not have his hospital made an alms-house. Dr. Gibbon mentions a very particular grant here of St. Mary-Overy's church to the church-wardens for ever, with the tythes to provide two chaplains at their pleasure, who are neither presented, nor inducted; wherein it differs from all other churches in England. In St. George's Fields, which have of late years been greatly improved, there are erected several public buildings, viz. the King's-Bench prison, the new Magdalen-house, &c. and in the center of the cross-roads is a noble stone obelisk, surrounded with lamps.

WESTMINSTER, which has for so many years been the seat of our Monarchs, of our law-tribunals, and of the high court of parliament, which boasts of a magnificent abbey, where most of our Sovereigns have had their sceptres and sepulchres; a hall, the most spacious in Europe, if not in the world, without one pillar to support it; of an illustrious school, which has produced men of the greatest learning, and the highest rank, both in church and state; of a bridge, which, for its strength, elegance, and grandeur, has not its equal; of noble squares, and fine streets of grand buildings, many of them resembling palaces: a place of so much note and dignity merits a much more ample description

scription than will be expected in this work; so that we can only mention some few particulars. In 1541, Henry VIII. upon the surrender of William Benson, the last abbot, made it a see of a bishop, with a dean and 12 prebendaries, and appointed the whole county of Middlesex (except Fulham, belonging to the bishoprick of London) for its diocese. By this means Westminster became a city, as all towns do upon their being constituted the sees of bishops; and, according to Lord Chief-Justice Coke, nothing else is required to make them such: but, as Westminster never had more than one bishop, viz. Thomas Thurleby, because this bishopric was soon after dissolved by Edward VI. it could no longer be properly called a city, though by the public complaisance it has retained that name ever since; but in acts of parliament it is stiled the city or borough of Westminster.

As for the government of Westminster, it was before the Reformation subject, both in spirituals and temporals, to its lordly abbots; but by act of parliament, the 27th of Queen Elizabeth, it is now governed by a high-steward, an officer of great state and dignity, and commonly one of the prime nobility, chosen by the dean and chapter for life; an under-steward, who likewise holds that honourable office for life; a high-bailiff, named by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by the high-steward, for 3 years: it has also 16 burgeses and as many assistants, and a high-constable, chosen by the burgeses at the court-leet, which is held by the high-steward or his deputy. Out of the 16 burgeses are chosen two chief burgeses, viz. one for each of the two precincts. The dean and chapter are invested with an ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, within the liberties of Westminster, St. Martin's le Grand, and some towns in Essex, exempted both from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London and the archbishop of Canterbury; and from the sentence of the commissary, in the case of probate of wills, &c. there is no appeal, but to the King, in his high court of Chancery. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the Gothic taste, where most of our Monarchs have been crowned and buried. It was founded before the year 850, but the present fabric was erected by Henry III. It is 489 feet in length, and 66 in breadth at the west end; but the cross aisle is 189 feet broad, and the height of the middle roof 92 feet. At the east end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is so curiously wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The screen or fence is intirely brass, and within are the figures of

Henry VII. and his Queen, of brass, gilt with gold: but the magnificent monuments in the abbey are so numerous, that it would require a volume to describe them.

In the parish of St. Martin is an old building, called St. James's House, to which the court removed upon the burning of Whitehall, in 1697; and it has continued to be the residence of our Kings ever since. An hospital, founded by the citizens of London before the Conquest, for 14 leprous maids, formerly stood on this spot; and from this hospital the palace, which was built by King Henry VIII. soon after the general Dissolution, derived its name. It is an irregular building, of a mean appearance from without, but it contains many beautiful and magnificent apartments. The chapel of the hospital was converted to the use of the royal family, as it remains to this day, and is a royal peculiar exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction. The service of the chapel is like that in cathedrals; and for that end there belongs to it a dean, a lord-almoner, a sub-dean, forty-eight chaplains, who preach in their turns before the royal family, twelve gentlemen of the chapel, two organists, ten children, a serjeant, a yeoman, a groom of the vestry, and a bell-ringer.

When this palace was built, it abutted in the south-west upon an uncultivated swampy track of ground, which the King inclosed, and converted into a park, called from the palace St. James's Park: he also laid it out into walks, and collected the water into one body. It was afterwards much enlarged and improved by Charles II. who planted it with lime-trees, and formed a beautiful vista, near half a mile in length, called the Mall, from its being adapted to a play at bowls so called. He also formed the water into a canal of 100 feet broad, and 2,800 feet long; and furnished the park with a decoy, and other ponds, for water-fowl. This park, which is near a mile and a half in circumference, and surrounded with magnificent structures, is constantly open, and used as a thoroughfare by all sorts of people. At the east end is a spacious parade, for the exercise of the horse and foot guards.

On the west side of St. James's Park, fronting the Mall and grand canal, stands the Queen's Palace. It was originally known by the name of Arlington-house; but being purchased by the late Duke of Buckingham's father, who rebuilt it in 1703, from the ground, with brick and stone, it was called Buckingham-house till the year 1762, when his present Majesty



jesty bought it; and it began to be called the Queen's Palace, from the particular pleasure the Queen expressed in the retirement of this house. It is in every respect a fine building, and not only commands a prospect of St. James's Park in front, but has a park lately much enlarged, and a canal belonging to itself behind it, together with a good garden, and a fine terrace, from whence, as well as from the apartments, there is a prospect of the adjacent country. It has a spacious courtyard, inclosed with iron rails, fronting St. James's Park, with offices on each side, separated from the mansion-house by two wings of bending piazzas, and arched galleries, elevated on pillars of the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders. Each front of this house has two ranges of pilasters, of the Corinthian and Tuscan orders.

A new library has lately been added to this palace, filled with the best authors in various languages. Here is also a fine collection of prints; and the whole structure is adorned with a great variety of pictures by the most eminent masters. Among them are the famous cartoons by Raphael, removed from Hampton Court.

These cartoons are seven pieces of sacred history taken from the New Testament, and were designed as patterns for tapestry. They are painted on paper, with great delicacy and beauty in water-colours.

Besides St. James's palace, built by Henry VIII. here were two other beautiful palaces within the precincts of Westminster, viz. Whitehall, built by Cardinal Wolsey, and burnt down all but the banquetting-house in 1697; and Somerset-house, built by the Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. protector of England, about the year 1549, upon whose attainder it fell to the crown; and Anne of Denmark, Queen to King James I. kept her court here, whence it was called Denmark-house during that reign; but it soon after recovered the name of the founder. It was the residence of Queen Catharine, dowager of King Charles II. and was settled on the late Queen Caroline, in case she had survived his late Majesty. It consists of several courts; and has a garden behind situated on the banks of the Thames. The front towards the Strand is adorned with columns and entablature of the Doric order. The first court is a handsome quadrangle, built on all sides with free-stone. On the fourth side is a piazza, before the great hall or guard-room. Beyond this are other courts, which lie on a descent towards the garden and the Thames; and on the side of the river, King Charles II.



xviii DESCRIPTION OF LONDON, &c.

added a magnificent structure of free stone, with a noble piazza, built by Inigo Jones. This new building contains the royal apartments, which command a beautiful prospect of the river, and the country beyond it. The garden was adorned with statues, shady walks, and a bowling-green: but as none of the Royal Family have resided here since Queen Catharine, several of the officers of the court and its dependants are permitted to lodge in it; and great part of it has been lately used as barracks for soldiers and recruits. The garden is totally ruined, and the apartments are become suitable to their new guests.

Near Exeter Exchange is an ancient building, called the Savoy, from Peter Earl of Savoy and Richmond, who first erected a house here in 1245. This house afterwards came into the possession of the triars of Montjoy, of whom Queen Eleanor, wife of King Henry III. purchased it for her son, Henry Duke of Lancaster. The Duke afterwards enlarged and beautified it at an immense expence; and in the reign of Edward III. this was reckoned one of the finest palaces in England; but in 1381, it was burnt to the ground, with all its sumptuous furniture, by the Kentish rebels, under Wat Tyler. Henry VII. began to rebuild it in its present form, for an hospital for the reception of an hundred distressed objects; but the hospital was suppressed by Edward VI. who granted its furniture, together with 700*l.* a year of its revenues, to the hospitals of Christ's church, St. Thomas, and Bridewell. The Savoy has ever since belonged to the crown, and consists of a large edifice, built with free-stone and flint, in which detachments of the King's Guards lie, where they have a prison for the confinement of deserters and other offenders, and lodgings for recruits. A part of the Savoy was allotted by King William III. to the French refugees, who have still a chapel here, which was the ancient chapel or church of the hospital.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign Westminster had but four parish churches, besides St. Peter's, within its liberty, viz. St. Margaret's, St. Martin's near Charing-Cross, the Savoy church, and St. Clement's-Danes; but now it has two parish churches in that called the city, viz. St. Margaret's and St. John's; and seven parish churches in its liberty, viz. St. Clement's-Danes, St. Paul's, Covent-garden, St. Mary's le Strand, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Anne's, St. James's, and St. George's, Hanover-square. In St. Margaret's parish are three markets, a hay-market, one for flesh, &c. and another

ther for fish. It first returned Members to Parliament in the 1st of Edward VI. The number of its houses may be estimated from a review of the last poll for Westminster and its liberties; by which it appears here are the greatest number of voters of any place in the kingdom, except the county of York; for, upon shutting the books, the numbers appeared for Lord Trentham 4811, and for Sir George Vandeput 4654; which added together make 9465. The precinct of St. Martin's le Grand, though in the city of London, is subject to the city or borough of Westminster, whose Deputy-steward holds a court of record here once a week, for the trial of capias's, attachments, and all personal actions: this precinct has therefore sometimes claimed a right to vote for its Members of Parliament, but it has not always been allowed. The great hall of Westminster, as to whose founder historians are not agreed, is 100 feet wide in the roof, 300 feet long, and 90 feet high. Its noble bridge, which was begun in June 1738, was first opened for foot-passengers, and for horses and carriages Nov. 17, 1750. It is 1223 feet long, 44 broad, and consists of 13 arches, of which the centre arch is 76 feet wide. It is built chiefly of stone from Portland and Purbeck, and has several watch-houses on it, besides alcoves for shelter from rain, &c. 12 watchmen do duty on it, (six from each side of the water), and 32 lamps, with each three burners to light it. For further particulars we must refer you to Maitland.

But of all the public structures that engage the attention of the curious, the British Museum is the greatest. It was formerly called Montague-house, because the noble family of that name built it for their town residence. It was purchased by money granted by Parliament 1753, and designed not only as a library for gentlemen to study in, but also as a place for the reception of natural and artificial curiosities, to be shewn to every person gratis, according to a settled form of prescribed rules.

All the books belonging to the Kings of England, from Henry VII. to the death of his late Majesty, are deposited here, together with all the manuscripts collected by Sir Robert and Sir John Cotton. All the curiosities of the late Sir Hans Sloan are also here; and the whole valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to the late Earl of Oxford.

Many other benefactions have been since added to this valuable library; particularly by Mr. Wortly Montague, and the Honourable Mr. Hamilton, late Envoy at Naples. Dr.

Gifford

Gifford one of the late officers, also made this public foundation a present of a fine set of paintings by Vandyke, preserved in the greatest perfection; and one copy of every book entered in the hall of the company of stationers is always sent here, as it was formerly to his Majesty's library at Westminster.

The Museum is under the direction of forty-two trustees, twenty-one of whom are appointed to act in consequence of their being great officers of state. Two are chosen as descendants of the Cotton's, two for Sloan's collection, and two for the Harleian manuscripts, besides fifteen elected for the others. A committee of three, at least, is held every other Friday, and a general meeting once a quarter; but no person can be admitted into any office in the house, except by a warrant signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The domestic officers of the house are, a principal librarian, to whom all the others are subject; the keeper of the natural curiosities, and his deputy; the keeper of the printed books, and his deputy; the keeper of the antiquities, and his deputy; the keeper of the reading room; the messenger, and his deputy; with the porter and housekeeper, under which there are several women servants, to do the necessary business of the house.

As this foundation is altogether for the use of the public, and the only one in London free for their reception, without any expence, we shall next lay before our readers the form of admission.

Such literary gentlemen as desire to study in it from time to time, are to give in their name, and place of abode, signed by one of the officers, to the committee; and if no objection is made, they are admitted to peruse any books or manuscripts, which are brought to them by the messenger as soon as they come to the reading-room, in the morning at nine o'clock, and this order lasts six months; after which they may have it renewed, as often as they please. There are some curious manuscripts, however, which they are not permitted to peruse, unless they make a particular application to the committee, and then they obtain them; but they are taken back to their proper places in the evening, and brought again in the morning.

Those who come to see the curiosities, are obliged to give in their names to the porter, who enters them in a book, which is given to the principal librarian, who strikes them off,



off, and orders the tickets to be given in the following manner:—During the months of May, June, July, and August, forty-five are admitted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, viz. fifteen at nine in the forenoon, fifteen at eleven, and fifteen at one in the afternoon. On Mondays and Fridays, fifteen are admitted at four o'clock in the afternoon, and fifteen at six. The other eight months in the year, forty-five are admitted in three different companies, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at nine, eleven, and one o'clock. Those who desire to walk in the gardens are admitted by tickets, which last one year, with this difference, that they are all dated from the first of January, although the person should not apply for them till September.

This is certainly one of the most valuable institutions for promoting literary knowledge in the universe, and the vast number of valuable manuscripts has already thrown great light on the history of England. But when we consider the vast number of idle people, who come to view the curiosities, and who by their ignorance can never relish their beauties, we cannot help applying to it the following words of the poet:

“ ’Tis strange the miser should his cares employ  
To gain those riches he can ne’er enjoy.  
Is it less strange the prodigal should waste  
His wealth, to purchase what he ne’er can taste?  
Not for himself he sees, or hears, or eats,  
Artists must chuse him masters, music, meats.  
He buys for Topham drawings and designs,  
For Fountains statues, and for Curio coins.  
Old monkish manuscripts for Hearne alone,  
And books for Mead, and rarities for Sloane.  
Think you these things are for himself? no more  
Than his fine wife (my lord) or finer whore.”

POPE’s *Epistle to the Earl of BURLINGTON*.

There are but few people, even in this age, who can relish all, or even any of the beauties of those curiosities in the British Museum. Idle girls, or, which is still worse, idle men and women, may go there and admire, for a few minutes, the colour of a snake, or the enormous jaws of a crocodile! but they will return neither wiser nor better; the image will soon be effaced from their minds, their understandings being as much darkened as their memories are unretentive.

With respect to the house itself, it is one of the largest in or near London, and different from Powis-house, its near neighbour;



neighbour; the back is suitable to the front. It has this additional advantage, that the gardens behind, although not laid out with taste or elegance, yet have something in them extremely agreeable. The architecture of the house is extremely noble and spacious, although too much in the Dutch taste, being heavy and disagreeable; but were it ever so beautiful, the whole is shut up in the front from public view, by a heavy dead brick wall. Were it laid open to public view, with a fine iron rail, placed before it, many people might resort to see its outside from motives of curiosity; whereas at present it appears as a prison before, and a palace behind.

We cannot dismiss this account without taking notice, that many of our nobility have houses superior to that of the King's favourite dwelling, the Queen's palace; but St. James's is so disagreeable a habitation, that even some tradesmen would disdain to reside in it, unless it was on account of business.

A palace for our Kings ought certainly to be undertaken at the national expence, equal to the dignity of the greatest empire in the world. Both the honour and dignity of the nation require it; for how disgraceful is it to see the Sovereign of Britain keeping his court in an old ruinous building, worse than the mansion of a Turkish bashaw. It is not enough to have only a palace. It would add a dignity to the state, and be an honour to the nation, to have, at the same time, proper edifices erected for the Secretaries of State, great officers, and even courts of justice. The Secretaries have their offices sometimes in houses hired by the week; and our courts of justice are not much unlike hen-roosts in the corner of an old barn. It is enough to make us laugh when we hear the expence mentioned, in a nation, who on the most trifling occasions have squandered away millions in unnecessary expences to little insignificant German Princes, merely to prevent their ragged soldiers from giving any disturbance to Hanover, when a few of our own regiments would have sent them into eternity.

Fifty thousand pounds a year would be sufficient for carrying on these works, and it is well known that double the sum is annually thrown away on wretches, whose merit entitles them to a reward of a quite different nature. But supposing that these pensions were bestowed on merit, might not a moderate tax be laid on some of the superfluities of life, which would bring in double the sum.

AN  
ALPHABETICAL LIST  
OF THE  
COMPANIES HALLS in LONDON.

A

**A**POTHECARIES, Black-friars.  
Armourers and Braziers, Coleman-street.

B

Bakers, Harp-lane.  
Barbers, Monkwell-street.  
Blacksmiths, Lambert-hill.  
Brewers, Addle-street.  
Bricklayers and Tylers, Leadenhall-street.  
Butchers, Pudding-lane.

C

Carpenters, London-wall.  
Clothworkers, Mincing-lane.  
Coach-makers, Noble-street.  
Cooks, Aldersgate-street.  
Coopers, Basinghall-street.  
Cordwainers, Distaff-lane.  
Curriers, Cripplegate.  
Cutlers, Cloak-lane.

D

Drapers, Throgmorton-street.  
Dyers, Dowgate-hill.

E

Embroiderers, Gutter-lane.

F

Fishmongers, Thames-street.  
Fletchers, St. Mary-Axe.  
Founders, Lothbury.  
Frame-work-knitters, Red Cross-street.

G

Girdlers, Basinghall-street.  
Glovers, Beach-lane.  
Goldsmiths, Foster-lane.  
Grocers, Grocers-alley, Poultry.

Haberdashers,

## COMPANIES HALLS IN LONDON.

### H

Haberdashers, Maiden-lane.

### I

Innholders, Elbow-lane.

Joiners, Friars-lane, Thaffes-street.

Ironmongers, Fenchurch-street.

### L

Leathersellers, Little St. Helen's.

Loriners, London-wall.

### M

Masons, Basinghall-street.

Mercers, Cheapside.

Merchant-Tailors, Threadneedle-street.

### P

Painter-Stainers, Little-Trinity-lane.

Parish-Clerks, Wood-street.

Pewterers, Lime-street.

Plasterers, Addle-street.

Plumbers, Dowgate-hill.

### S

Sadlers, Cheapside.

Salters, St. Swithin's-lane.

Scriveners, Noble-street.

Skinners, Dowgate-hill.

Stationers, Ludgate-hill.

Surgeons, Old Bailey.

### T

Tallow Chandlers, Dowgate-hill.

Tobacco-Pipe Makers, Philpot-lane.

Turners, College-hill.

Tylers and Bricklayers, Leadenhall-street.

### V

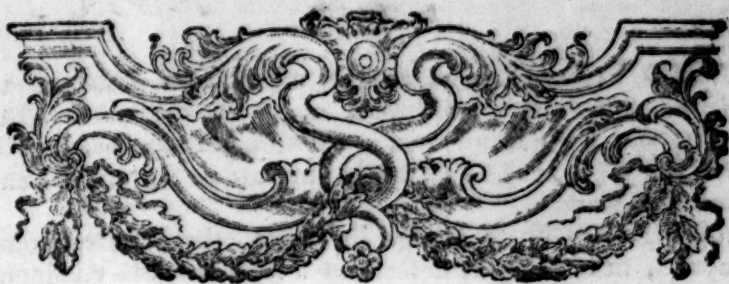
Vintners, Thames-street.

### W

Watermens, near London-bridge.

Wax chandlers, Maiden-lane.

Weavers, Basinghall-street.



T H E  
A M B U L A T O R;  
O R, A  
TOUR ROUND LONDON.

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A.

**A**BBOTS LANGLEY, a village in Hertfordshire, situated to the east of Kings Langley, and three or four miles to the S. W. of St. Alban's, to whose abbey it once belonged, and to which it was given, as appears by a grant of King John, in order to find the monks in cloaths. The church is a handsome edifice, situated in the middle of the village, and at the west end is a fine tower. It is famous for being the birth-place of Nicholas Breakspeare, the only Englishman who ever attained to the papal dignity, who was made Pope by the title of Adrian IV. and had his stirrup held by the Emperor Frederic while he dismounted: but, notwithstanding his pride, it is a still more indelible stain to his memory, that, when Sovereign Pontiff, he suffered his mother to be maintained by the alms of the church of Canterbury. This place gives the title of Baron to the Lord Raymond, who has a seat in this neighbourhood.

ABBS COURT, in the parish of Walton upon Thames, in Surry. The Lord of this Manor, which is also called Aps, used formerly upon All Saints Day to give a barrel of beer, and a quarter of corn baked into loaves, to as many poor as came. This charity was begun in the day of popery, in order, as it is supposed, to encourage the prayers for deliverance of souls out of purgatory.

B

ACTON,



**ACTON (EAST)**, a village six miles from London, a little north of the Oxford road, noted for medicinal wells near it, which are frequented in the summer months.

**ACTON (WEST)**, a village in the road to Oxford, seven miles from London.

**ADDINGTON**, a village in Surry, three miles from Croydon, situated at the descent of a high spacious common to which it gives name. Its church, though said to be above 300 years old, is still very firm. But what is most remarkable, is, that the Lord of the Manor held it in the reign of Henry III. by the service of making his Majesty a mess of pottage in an earthen pot in the King's kitchen at his coronation; and so late as the coronation of King Charles II. Thomas Leigh, Esq; then Lord of the Manor, made a mess according to his tenure, and brought it to his Majesty's table, when that King accepted of his service, though he did not taste what he had prepared.

**ADSCOMB**, in Surry, near Croydon, is the seat of William Draper, Esq; the paintings and furniture of which are fine.

**St. AGNES LE CLARE Fields**, near Hoxton, so called from a spring of water dedicated to that Saint, and now convert into a cold bath.

**St. ALBAN's**, a large and very ancient town in Hertfordshire, 21 miles from London, was so called from St. Alban, who suffered in the persecution under Dioclesian, and being afterwards canonized, and interred on a hill in the neighbourhood of this town, a monastery was erected and dedicated to him by King Offa. King Edward VI. incorporated this town by a charter, granting the inhabitants a Mayor, a High-Steward, a Recorder, 12 Aldermen, and 24 Assistants, a Town-Clerk, &c. but the Mayor and Steward are here the only Justices of peace. Here are three churches, besides the ancient cathedral called St. Alban's, belonging to the monastery, which is now a parish-church, having been purchased by the inhabitants of King Edward VI. for the sum of four hundred pounds.

The high altar is in the Gothic taste, but very fine, and some years since one Mr. Polehampton made this parish a present of a handsome altar-piece, the subject of which is the Lord's Supper.

In this ancient edifice is a funeral monument and effigies of King Offa, its founder, who is represented seated on his throne; and underneath is the following inscription:

Fundator

Founder ecclesiæ, circa annum 793,  
 Quem male depictum, et residentem cernitis alte  
 Sublimem solio, **MERCIVS OFFA** fuit.

That is,

The founder of the church, about the year 793,  
 Whom you behold ill-painted on his throne  
 Sublime, was once for **MERCIAN OFFA** known.

The shrine of St. Alban stood on the eastern part of the church, where the Archdeacon's court is now held, and in the pavement are yet to be seen six holes, wherein the supporters of it were fixed. The following short inscription is also still to be seen:

**S. ALBANUS VEROLAMENSIS, ANGLORUM PROTOMARTYR,**  
 17 Junii, 293.

In the north-east corner is an old gallery, and on the edges are carved figures of all those wild beasts which used to infest this part of the island.

In the south isle near the above shrine is the monument of Humphry, brother to King Henry V. commonly distinguished by the title of the Good Duke of Gloucester. It is adorned with a ducal coronet, and the arms of France and England quartered. In niches on one side are seventeen Kings; but in the niches on the other side there are no statues remaining. The inscription, which alludes to the pretended miraculous cure of a blind man detected by the Duke, is as follows:

*Piæ Memorix V. Opt. Sacrum.*

Hic jacet Humphredus, Dux ille Glocestrius olim,  
 Henrici Sexti protector, fraudis ineptæ  
 Detector, dum ficta notat miracula cæci.  
 Lumen erat patriæ, columen venerabile regni,  
 Pacis amans, Musisque favens melioribus; unde  
 Gratum opus Oxonio, quæ nunc schola sacra refulget.  
 Invida sed mulier regno, regi, sibi nequam,  
 Abstulit hunc, humili vix hoc dignata sepulcro.  
 Invidia rumpente tamen, post funera vivit.

Which has been thus translated:

*Sacred to the memory of the best of men.*

Interr'd within this consecrated ground,  
 Lies he, whom Henry his protector found:  
 Good Humphry, Glouc'ster's Duke, who well could spy  
 Fraud couch'd within the blind impostor's eye.  
 His country's light, the state's rever'd support,  
 Who peace and rising learning deign'd to court;

Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,  
 Her ample schools with sacred influence grac'd :  
 Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wile,  
 Both to herself, her King, and country vile ;  
 Who scarce allow'd his bones this spot of land :  
 Yet spite of envy shall his glory stand.

About forty years ago, in digging a grave, a pair of stairs were discovered that lead down to a vault where his leaden coffin was found, in which his body was preserved entire, by a kind of pickle in which it lay, only the flesh was wasted from the legs, the pickle at that end being dried up.

In the vault, which has no offensive smell, is a crucifix painted on the wall ; on each side of the head is a cup, a third at the hip, and a fourth at the feet.

The coins, and other pieces of Roman antiquities, dug up at Old Verulam, are deposited in the vestry of this abbey, and are well worth a traveller's notice.

In the windows of the cloyster of this abbey were formerly painted many historical passages out of the bible, with Latin verses under each story explaining the same. In like manner were the windows of the library and presbytery painted with the pictures of famous men, with explanatory verses ; but these are all gone.

A little to the South of St. Stephen's church are the remains of the church and house of St. Julian, which was founded for Lazars by Gaufridus, Abbot of St. Alban's, who, with the advice and consent of his convent, endowed it with several tythes and parcels of tythes in St. Alban's, Bradeway, &c. which were confirmed by King Henry the Second.

In this town, besides that of St. Alban, are the parish churches of St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. Michael. St. Peter's, which is a good building, stands on the east side of the town ; in this church is a monument for Robert Pemberton, Esq; who built six alms-houses, and endowed them with an estate of thirty pounds a year for the maintenance of six poor widows. In this parish also are nine alms-houses, built by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, for thirty-six persons, with an allowance of fifty shillings a quarter, and a piece of garden-ground to each. This lady had an house called Holywell, in St. Stephen's parish, on the river Ver or Verulam, built by her consort the Duke.

In the church of St. Michael are many monuments, particularly that of the celebrated Lord Bacon, and George Grimston,

ston, Esq; the former of whose effigies is in alabaster, seated in an elbow chair, with this inscription :

H. P.

Francisc. Bacon, Baro de Verulam, Sanct. Albani Viceco.

Seu, notioribus titulis,

Scientiarum Lumen, Facundiæ Lex,

Sic sedebat :

Qui, postquam omnia naturalis sapientiæ

Et civilis arcana evolvisset,

Naturæ decretum explevit,

Composita solvantur,

Anno Dom. MDCXXVI,

Ætat. LXVI.

Tanti viri

Mem.

Thomas Meautys,

Superstitis cultor, defuncti admirator.

In English, thus :

“ Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, and Viscount St. Albans ; or, by his more known titles, the Light of the Sciences, and the Law of Eloquence, was thus accustomed to sit ; who, after having unravelled all the mysteries of natural and civil wisdom, fulfilled the decree of nature, *that things joined should be loosed*, in the year of our Lord 1626, and of his age 66.

“ This was erected to the memory of so great a man, by Thomas Meautys, who revered him while living, and admires him dead.”

In the middle of the town stands one of those magnificent crosses erected by King Edward I. between Lincolnshire and Westminster, to the memory of his beloved and meritorious Queen Eleanor. This building was re-erected in the year 1703, and repaired in the years 1731 and 1744.

Near St. Alban's is a fort, at a place called by the common people the Oyster Hills, which is supposed to have been the camp of Ostorius, the Roman Proprætor. This town is the largest in the county, and, besides the four churches, has several meeting-houses, two charity schools, and three fairs, and has on Saturday one of the best markets for wheat in England. It gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Beauclerc.

As you enter St. Alban's, a curious mill has lately been erected for polishing diamonds. It is driven by water, and saves a considerable expence, as they used to be done by horses or men.



**AMERSHAM**, or **AGMONDESHAM**, a small but very ancient borough, in Buckinghamshire, situated in a vale between woody hills, 29 miles from London. It is pleasantly situated on the river Coln, but much decayed from what it was formerly. The town consists of a long street, divided about the middle by a shorter cross street, in the intersection of which stands the church, said to be the best rectory in the county, it being well endowed by Geoffery de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, in the reign of King Stephen. Here is a handsome market-house, built with brick on arched pillars, (with a dome, in which is a clock and a bell) near 100 years ago, by Sir William Drake, knight. It has a free-school founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and here is also a fine seat called Shardelowes, the manor of which formerly belonged to the noble family of the Russels; but about the time of the restoration it was sold, with the borough, to Sir William Drake, bart. in whose family it still remains. The town sends two members to parliament, chosen by the Lord's tenants of the borough paying scot and lot, who are about 150 in number. It has a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs.

**ASHFORD**, a village near Stains, in Middlesex, adorned with the seats of the Earl of Kinoul, and the Duke of Argyll.

**ASHTED**, a village in Surry, near Epsom Wells, in one of the finest situations in England, was lately in the possession of Sir Robert Howard, brother to the Earl of Berkshire, who erected a noble edifice in this place, which he enclosed with a park. This afterwards became the estate and seat of Mr. Fielding, uncle to the late Earl of Denbigh. The church, which stands on the side of the park, has several fine monuments.

#### B.

**BANCROFT's** beautiful Almshouse, School and Chapel, at Mile-End, were erected by the Drapers company in the year 1735, pursuant to the will of Mr. Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed to that company the sum of 28,000*l.* and upwards, in real and personal estates, for purchasing a site, and building upon it an almshouse, with convenient apartments for twenty-four almsmen, a chapel, and school-room for 100 poor boys, and two dwelling-houses for the school-masters, and endowing the same. He also ordered, that each of the almsmen should have 8*l.* and half a chaldron of coals yearly, and a gown of baize every third year; that the school-

school-boys should be cloathed and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; that each of the masters, besides their houses, should have a salary of 30*l.* *per annum*, and the yearly sum of 20*l.* for coals and candles, for their use, and that of the school, with a sufficient allowance for books, paper, pens, and ink; that the committee of the court of assistants should have 5*l.* for a dinner, at their annual visitation of the almshouse and school; and that 3*l.* 10*s.* should be given for two half-yearly sermons to be preached in the parish churches of St. Helen and St. Michael, Cornhill, or elsewhere, in commemoration of this foundation, at which the almsmen and boys were to be present. To each of these boys, when put out apprentices, he gave 4*l.* but if they were put to service, they were to have no more than 2*l.* 10*s.* to buy them cloaths.

The edifice is not only neat but extremely elegant, consisting of two wings, and a center detached from both of them. In the middle of the front is the chapel, before which is a noble portico with Ionic columns, and coupled pilasters at the corners, supporting a pediment, in the plane of which is the dial. There is an ascent to the portico by a flight of steps, and over the chapel is a handsome turret. On each side of the portico are two houses like those in the wings. The construction of the wings is uniform, lofty, and convenient: twelve doors in each open in a regular series, and the windows are of a moderate size, numerous, and proportioned to the apartments they are to enlighten. The square is surrounded with gravel-walks, with a large grass-plat in the middle, and next the road the wall is adorned with handsome iron rails and gates. In short, the ends of the wings next the road being placed at a considerable distance from it, the whole is seen in a proper point of view, and appears to the greatest advantage.

It is worthy of remark, that this Bancroft, who left so large a sum for erecting and endowing this fine hospital, and even ordered two sermons to be annually preached in commemoration of his charity, was, according to the last edition of *Stow's Survey*, one of the Lord Mayor's officers, and, by informations and summoning the citizens before the Lord Mayor upon the most trifling occasions, and other things not belonging to his office, not only pillaged the poor, but also many of the rich, who rather than lose time in appearing before that magistrate, gave money to get rid of this common pest of the citizens, which, together with his numerous  
quarterages

quarterages from the brokers, &c. enabled him to amass annually a considerable sum of money.

BANSTED, a village in Surry, situated between Darking and Croydon, famous for producing a great number of walnuts; but much more for its neighbouring Downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of the agreeable seats in that neighbourhood; for the extensive prospect of several counties on both sides the Thames, and even of the royal palaces of Windsor and Hampton Court; and for the fineness of the turf, covered with a short grass intermixed with thyme, and other fragrant herbs, that render the mutton of this tract, though small, remarkable for its sweetness. In these Downs there is a four-miles course for horse-races, which is much frequented.

BARKING, a large market-town in Essex, situated nine miles from London, on a creek that leads to the Thames, from whence fish is sent up in boats to London, the town being chiefly inhabited by fishermen. The parish has been so much enlarged by lands recovered from the Thames, and the river Rothing, which runs on the west side of the town, that it has a church and two chapels of ease, one at Ilford, and another called New-chapel, on the side of Epping-forest; and the great and small tithes are computed at above 600*l. per annum*. At a small distance from the town, in the way to Dagenham, stood a large old house, where the gun-powder plot is said to have been formed. In this town was anciently a Benedictine nunnery, said to be the oldest and richest in England. It was founded by Erkenwald, son of Offa, King of the Mercians, about the year 765, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Ethelburgha: the first abbess was sister to the founder. In the year 870 the Danes destroyed this monastery, with many others; but it was afterwards rebuilt, and at the dissolution was valued at 862*l.* a year by Dugdale, and at 1048*l.* by Speed. Adelia, an abbess of this convent, about the year 1190, founded here, upon the road to London, an hospital, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for the leprous tenants or servants of the convent. This hospital was valued at 16*l.* 13*s.* clear, *per annum*. There are not now any remains of the nunnery to be seen. Barking has a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Oct. 22. The lands near Barking are naturally rich, but the situation is unhealthy, and the inhabitants are subject to agues.

BARNES,

BARNES, a village in Surry, almost encompassed by the Thames. It lies between Mortlake and Barn-Elms, and is seven miles from London, and five from Kingston.

BARNET, a market-town in Hertfordshire, situated in the road to St. Alban's, eleven miles from London, on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping or Cheaping Barnet, from King Henry the Second's granting the monks of St. Alban's the privilege of holding a market here; the word Cheap, or Chepe, being an ancient word for a market. As this place is a great thoroughfare, it is well supplied with inns. The town is long, and the church, which stands in the middle of it, is a chapel of ease to the village of East Barnet. Here is a free-school, founded by Q. Elizabeth, and endowed partly by that Princess, and partly by alderman Owen, of London, whose additional endowment is paid by the Fishmongers company, who appoint 24 governors, by whom the master and usher are chosen to teach seven children gratis, and all the other children of the parish for 5s. a quarter. Here is also an almshouse, founded and endowed by James Ravenscroft, Esq; for six widows. It has a market on Mondays, and two fairs.

This place is remarkable for the decisive battle fought here between the houses of York and Lancaster, on Easter-day, 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick, stiled *the Setter up and Puller down of Kings*, was slain, with many others of the principal nobility. The place supposed to be the field of battle, is a green spot, a little before the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads; and here, in the year 1740, a stone-column was erected, by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Bart. on which are engraven these words:

Here was  
Fought the  
Famous Battle  
Between Edward  
the IVth and the  
Earl of Warwick,  
April the 14th,  
Anno 1471,  
In which the Earl  
Was defeated,  
And slain.

BARNET,



**BARNET (EAST)**, a pleasant village in Hertfordshire, near Whetstone and Enfield Chase, formerly much frequented on account of its medicinal spring, which was discovered in a neighbouring common above an hundred years ago. The church is a mean edifice; but the rectory is very beneficial.

Here is the fine seat of the Lord Trevor, to which Queen Elizabeth gave the name of Mount Pleasant.

**BATTERSEA**, a village in Surry, situated on the river Thames, four miles from London, and at the same distance from Richmond. The gardens about this place are noted for producing the finest asparagus. It gave the title of Baron to the celebrated Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolinbroke, who had a seat here, a plain old building, in which he died, on the 15th of November, 1751, at the age of near fourscore years. He was buried in the church, and over him is erected a monument, with the following inscription:

Here lies

**HENRY ST. JOHN,**

In the reign of Queen Anne,

Secretary of War, and Secretary of State,

And Viscount Bolinbroke:

In the days of King George the First,

And King George the Second,

Something more and better.

His attachment to Queen Anne

Exposed him to a long and severe persecution:

He bore it with firmness of mind,

The enemy to no national party,

The friend to no faction;

Distinguished under the cloud of a proscription,

Which had not been entirely taken off,

By zeal to maintain the liberty,

And to restore the ancient prosperity,

Of Great-Britain.

Here Sir Walter St. John founded a free-school for twenty boys. A bridge has lately been erected from hence to Chelsea, at the expence of the present Lord Viscount St. John.

**BEACONSFIELD**, a small town in Buckinghamshire, in the road to Oxford, about 27 miles from London. It has several good inns, and is remarkable for being the birth-place of Mr. Waller, the celebrated poet, who had a great estate, and a handsome seat here, which is still in the possession of his descendant. There is a fine monument erected in

in the church-yard, to his memory, with an inscription by Mr. Rymer, which is to be seen in every edition of his works. Its market is on Thursdays, and it has two fairs.

BEDDINGTON, in Surry, between Carshalton and Croydon, the seat and manor of the ancient family of the Carews, is a noble edifice; but the wings are too deep for the body of the house, for they should either have been placed at a greater distance, or not have been so long. The court before them is fine, as is the canal in the park, which lies before this court, and has a river running through it. All the flat part of the park is taken up with very fine gardens, which extend in vistas two or three miles. The orangery is said to be the only one in England that is planted in the natural ground, and the trees, which are above an hundred years old, were brought out of Italy by Sir Francis Carew, Bart. They are, however, secured in the winter by moveable covers. The pleasure-house, which was also built by Sir Francis, has the famous Spanish Armada painted on the top of it, and under it is a cold bath. The church is a beautiful small Gothic pile, built of stone, in the north and south isles of which are several stalls, after the manner of cathedrals: and here are also two charity-schools, one for boys, and the other for girls.

BELSYSE is situated on the south-west side of Hampstead-hill, Middlesex, and was a fine seat belonging to the Lord Wotton, and afterwards to the Earl of Chesterfield: but in the year 1720 it was converted into a place of polite entertainment, particularly for music, dancing, and play, when it was much frequented on account of its neighbourhood to London; but since that time it has been suffered to run to ruin.

BELVEDERE-HOUSE. This belongs to Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart. is situated on the brow of a hill, near Erith, in Kent, and commands a vast extent of a fine country many miles beyond the Thames, which is about a mile and a half distant. This river and navigation add greatly to the beauty of this scene, which exhibits to the eye of the delighted spectator, as pleasing a landscape of the kind as imagination can form. The innumerable ships employed in the immense trade of London are beheld continually sailing up and down the river. On the other side are prospects not less beautiful, though of another kind. This gentleman has very judiciously laid out his grounds, and made many beautiful vistas. The house is but small, though an addition has been

been made of a very noble room; this and two others are finely furnished with pictures, of which follows a catalogue. The collection, though not numerous, is very valuable, it containing none but pieces which are originals, by the greatest masters, and some of them very capital.

View of Venice	—	—	} <i>Canaletti.</i>
Ditto, with the Doge marrying the sea	—	—	
Its companion	—	—	
Time bringing Truth to light, a sketch	—	—	<i>Rubens.</i>
The Alchymist	—	—	<i>Teniers.</i>
Portrait of Sir John Gage	—	—	<i>Holbein.</i>
A landscape	—	—	<i>G. Poussin.</i>
Battle of the Amazons	—	—	<i>Rottenhammer.</i>
The unjust Steward	—	—	<i>Quintin Matsys.</i>
Noah's Ark	—	—	<i>Velvet Brughel.</i>
St. Catherine	—	—	<i>Leonardo da Vinci.</i>
Van Tromp	—	—	<i>Francis Hals.</i>
Vulcan, or the element of Fire	—	—	<i>Bassan.</i>
A picture of horses, its companion	—	—	<i>Wouwerman.</i>
Two insides of churches, small	—	—	<i>De Neef.</i>
A Dutch woman and her three children	—	—	<i>Sir Ant. More.</i>
Rembrandt painting an old woman	—	—	<i>by himself.</i>
A courtezan and her gallant	—	—	<i>Giorgione.</i>
The golden age	—	—	<i>Velvet Brughel.</i>
Snyders with his wife and child	—	—	<i>Rubens.</i>
Rebecca bringing presents to Laban	—	—	<i>De la Hyre.</i>
Boors at cards	—	—	<i>Teniers.</i>
The element of Earth	—	—	<i>Jai. Bassan.</i>
Marriage in Cana of Gallilee	—	—	<i>P. Veronese.</i>
Two landscapes	—	—	<i>G. Poussin.</i>
The genealogy of Christ	—	—	<i>Albert Durer.</i>
Beggar boys at cards	—	—	<i>Salvator Rosa.</i>
Herod consulting the wise men	—	—	<i>Rembrandt</i>
Marriage of St. Catherine	—	—	<i>Old Palma.</i>
Two fine bas relievos, in brass, one Bacchus and Ariadne, the other Ceres teaching Triptolemus the use of the plough	—	—	<i>by Soldani.</i>
The conception, painted for an altar-piece	—	—	<i>Murillo.</i>
The flight into Egypt, its companion	—	—	<i>Ditto.</i>
Vulcan, Venus, Cupid, and sundry figures, an emblematic subject	—	—	<i>Tintoret.</i>



Mars and Venus	—	—	<i>P. Veronese.</i>
Christ among the Doctors	—	—	<i>L. Giordano.</i>
Duke of Buckingham's mistress, her three children, and a son of Rubens			<i>by himself.</i>
A landscape	—	—	<i>Claude.</i>
Leopold's gallery	—	—	<i>Teniers.</i>
Teniers' own gallery, its companion			<i>Ditto.</i>

**BERKHAMSTED**, an ancient town in Hertfordshire, situated 26 miles to the N. W. of London. It was anciently a Roman town, and, during the Heptarchy, it was the residence of the Mercian Kings. William the Conqueror was obstructed by the Abbot of St. Alban's here, till he swore to the nobility to preserve the laws made by his predecessors; and here Henry II. kept his court, and granted the town all the laws and liberties it had enjoyed under Edward the Confessor. It was a borough in the reign of Henry III. and James I. to whose children this place was a nursery, made it a corporation, by the name of the Bailiff and Burgessees of Berkhamsted St. Peter; the Burgessees to be twelve, to chuse a Recorder and Town-Clerk, to have a prison, &c. but in the next reign it was so impoverished by the civil wars, that the government was dropped, and has not been since renewed. Its market on Saturday is also much decayed, and it has three fairs. The town, though situated on the south side of a marsh, extends itself far in a broad street, and handsome buildings, and is pleasantly surrounded with high and hard ground, full of pastures, hedge-rows, and arable land. What remains of the castle, which is but one third of it, was not long ago the seat of the Careys, and is now the seat of the family of the Ropers. The remains of it shew it to have been a place of great strength, being encompassed by a moat that covers above four acres of land. The keep is on the north side of the moat, and the remains of the bridge are still to be seen. Here is a spacious church, dedicated to St. Peter, which has eleven of the Apostles on its pillars, with a sentence of the creed on each, and on the twelfth pillar is St. George killing the dragon. The other public buildings are, a free school, which is a handsome brick structure, well endowed, the King being patron, and the Warden of All Souls College, in Oxford, Visitor; and a handsome alms-house, built and endowed by Mr. John Sayer and his wife, who gave 1300l. for that purpose.

**BETHNAL-GREEN**, near Mile-End, and lately one of



the hamlets of Stepney, from which parish it was separated by an act of parliament in the 13th year of his late Majesty's reign. The old Roman way from London led through it, and, joining the military way from the west, passed with it to Lea ferry, at Old Ford. Within this hamlet, Bonner, Bishop of London, had a palace, and the Trinity-House have an hospital for twenty-eight decayed seamen, who have been masters of ships, or pilots, or their widows.

The church, built pursuant to the above act, is placed at the north east corner of Hare-street, Spitalfields, and is a neat, commodious edifice, built with brick coped and coined with free-stone; and the tower, which is not high, is of the same materials. It is remarkable, that though the village of itself is small, yet, as part of Spitalfields anciently belonged to that hamlet, this parish contains 2000 houses, and the parishioners are computed to amount to above 20,000.

**BLACKHEATH**, a large plain on the south of Greenwich, on which Wat Tyler, the Kentish rebel, mustered 100,000 men. In this place, which is admired for the fineness of its situation, and its excellent air, is a noble house, built by Sir Gregory Page, Bart.

This is a very magnificent edifice, built in the modern taste, consisting of a basement, state, and attick story. The wings contain the offices and stables, which are joined to the body of the house by a colonade. It stands in the midst of a park, with a large piece of water before it. The back front has an Ionic portico of four columns, but, having no pediment, does not make so agreeable a figure as could be wished.

This is one of the finest seats in England belonging to a private gentleman; it is adorned with many capital pictures, a list whereof is here given; and the gardens, park, and country around, render it a most delightful seat: yet this fine edifice was begun, raised, and covered, in 11 months.

At a small distance is the College erected by Sir John Morden, Bart. for a particular account of which see **MORDEN COLLEGE**.

*Pictures in the possession of Sir Gregory Page.*

Sampson and Dalilah	— — —	<i>Vandyke.</i>
St. Cyprian, a $\frac{1}{2}$ length	— — —	<i>Ditto.</i>
The three royal children, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths	— — —	<i>Ditto.</i>
Juno and Ixion	— — —	<i>Rubens.</i>
Rubens and his mistress	— — —	<i>Ditto.</i>

Rubens,

Rubens, two figures, fowls, and fruit	—	<i>Rubens and Snyder.</i>
Figures by Rubens, a landscape	—	<i>Ditto and Brughel.</i>
David and Abigail	—	<i>Ditto.</i>
A maid milking a goat	—	<i>Jordans, of Antwerp.</i>
The good Samaritan	—	<i>Systi Baldeocchi.</i>
The return of the prodigal son	—	<i>Chev. Galabreze.</i>
Moses striking the rock	—	<i>Valerio Castello.</i>
The woman taken in adultery	—	<i>Paul Veronese.</i>
Moses and Pharaoh's daughter	—	<i>Ditto.</i>
A counsellor, his wife, and daughter	—	<i>Titian.</i>
Peter's denial of our Saviour	—	<i>M. A. da Caravagio.</i>
A holy family	—	<i>Parmegiano.</i>
Moses striking the rock	—	<i>Giacomo Bassan.</i>
A landscape, with cattle	—	<i>Ditto.</i>
The angels appearing to the shepherds	—	<i>Bassan.</i>
History of Cupid and Pysche, twelve pieces	—	<i>Luca Giordano.</i>
Venus, Cupid, and Satyrs	—	<i>Philippo Lauro.</i>
Venus, Cupid, and Satyrs	—	<i>Ditto.</i>
A landscape, with figures	—	<i>Salvator Rosa.</i>
A landscape, with figures	—	<i>Francisco Mola.</i>
Judith and Holofernes	—	<i>Manfred.</i>
		<i>Lewis Carracci.</i>
A sacrifice	—	<i>Nich. Poussin.</i>
A Venus, Cupid, and Satyrs	—	<i>Ditto.</i>
Daphne changed into a laurel	—	<i>Ditto.</i>
A landscape, with figures	—	<i>Gaspar Poussin.</i>
Architecture and figures	—	<i>Viviano.</i>
Architecture and figures	—	<i>Ditto.</i>
Joseph and his brethren	—	<i>Paraccini.</i>
Jacob embracing Benjamin	—	<i>Ditto.</i>
A landscape, with figures	—	<i>Claude Lorrain.</i>
A landscape, with figures	—	<i>Francisco Mille.</i>
A landscape, with figures	—	<i>Ditto.</i>
Three figures, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths	—	<i>after Car. Maratti.</i>
A quarter-length	—	<i>Albert Durer.</i>
A battle-piece	—	<i>Bourgognone.</i>
A battle-piece	—	<i>Ditto.</i>
An holy family	—	<i>Solomini.</i>
Paris and Helena	—	<i>L'Araise.</i>
The judgment of Solomon, gallery chimney-piece	—	<i>Pompeio.</i>
Hector and Andromaché, drawing-room chimney-piece	—	<i>Imperialis.</i>

Coriolanus, saloon chimney-piece —	<i>Imperialis &amp; Masucci.</i>
Architecture and figures, dressing-room chimney-piece —	} <i>Paulo Panini.</i>
Architecture with figures, bed-chamber chimney-piece —	
Ditto, yellow bed-chamber chimney-piece —	} <i>Ditto.</i>
Ditto, library chimney-piece —	
Ditto, yellow dressing-room ditto —	<i>Harding aft. Panini.</i>
Ditto, red dressing-room, over the chimney-piece —	} <i>Ditto.</i>
Ditto, store-room chimney-piece —	
Ditto, over the doors of the red drawing-room —	} <i>after P. Panini.</i>
Ditto, over the doors of the red drawing-room —	
Ditto, with figures over the door in the saloon —	} <i>Ditto.</i>
Ditto, ditto —	
A landscape, with figures, dining-room chimney-piece —	} <i>Lambert.</i>
A landscape, with figures, green dressing-room chimney-piece —	
A landscape, with figures, green bed-chamber chimney-piece —	} <i>By</i>
Fruit and flowers, breakfast-room chimney-piece —	
Pharaoh's daughter and Moses —	<i>Chew. Vanderwerff.</i>
Message by the angels to the shepherds	<i>Ditto.</i>
King Zeleucus giving his kingdom to his son —	} <i>Ditto.</i>
Shepherds and shepherdesses dancing	
Hercules between Virtue and Vice —	<i>Ditto.</i>
Roman charity —	<i>Ditto.</i>
Joseph and Potipher's wife —	<i>Ditto.</i>
Mary Magdalen reading in a grotto —	<i>Ditto.</i>
Bathsheba bathing —	<i>Ditto.</i>
Our Saviour and Mary Magdalen —	<i>Ditto.</i>
Venus and Cupid —	<i>Ditto.</i>
Chevalier Vanderwerff, his wife, and daughter —	} <i>Ditto.</i>
Adam and Eve —	
and Stratonica —	<i>Peter Vanderwerff.</i>
	<i>Ditto.</i>

A landscape, with many figures, a fair at Ghent	_____	_____	} Sir D. Teniers.
Ditto, with figures	_____	_____	Ditto.
Fruit and flowers	_____	_____	Van Huyjan.
Ditto	_____	_____	Ditto.
Ditto	_____	_____	Ditto.
Ditto	_____	_____	Ditto.
Ditto	_____	_____	Ditto.
A view of Venice, over the saloon door	_____	_____	Harding af. Canaletti.
Ditto, ditto	_____	_____	Ditto.
Architecture, over the door in the gallery	_____	_____	} Ditto after Panini.
Ditto, ditto	_____	_____	Ditto.
The golden age	_____	_____	Limburg.
The great church at Harlem	_____	_____	De Witt.
A landscape, with figures	_____	_____	Velvet Brughel.
Ditto	_____	_____	Ditto.
A poulterer's shop	_____	_____	Old Meiris.
A fishmonger's shop	_____	_____	Ditto.
A water-piece	_____	_____	Zagleven.
An hunting-piece	_____	_____	Berchem.
An Italian playing on the guitar	_____	_____	Brower.
A landscape, with figures and cattle	_____	_____	Wouwermans.
Ditto	_____	_____	Ditto.
The holy family	_____	_____	Scalchen.
Ditto	_____	_____	Ditto.
A woman with a torch	_____	_____	Ditto.
A schoolmaster	_____	_____	Gerard Dowe.
The offering of the kings	_____	_____	Polenburgh.
Two small figures, Venus and Adonis	_____	_____	Young Meiris.
A landscape, with cattle	_____	_____	Edema.
A landscape, with fowls and a dog	_____	_____	Craddock.

BLECHINGLY, a small parliamentary borough in Surry, said to have enjoyed that privilege ever since parliaments had a being, and yet it has no market. The Bailiff, who returns the members, is annually chosen at the Lord of the Manor's court. The town, which is five miles from Ryegate, and twenty-one from London, being situated on a hill, on the side of Holmsdale, affords a fine prospect as far as Suffex and the South Downs; and from some of the ruins of the castle, which are still visible, though in the midst of a cop-  
pice, one may take a view to the west into Hampshire, and to the east into Kent. The spire of the church was con-



sumed by lightning, and all the bells melted, in the year 1606. The church is a handsome, venerable Gothic building, and near it is a charity-school for 20 boys, and an almshouse for 10 poor people. It has two fairs.

**BOW**, a village in Middlesex, a little to the east of Mile-End, also called Stratford le Bow, is named Bow, from the stone arches of its bridge built over the river Lea by Maud the wife of Henry I. Its church, built by Henry II. was a chapel of ease to Stepney; but was lately made parochial.

This village is inhabited by many whistlers and scarlet-dyers; and here has been set up a large manufactory of porcelain, which is brought to such perfection as to be very little inferior to that of China.

**BOXHILL**, near Darking, in Surry, received its name from the box-trees planted on the south side of it, by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of King Charles I. but the north part is covered with yews. These groves are interspersed with a number of little green spots and agreeable walks. The view from the highest part of this hill, in a clear day, is very extensive, commanding a beautiful prospect, east and south, over part of the counties of Kent and Surry, and the whole county of Suffex, quite to the South Downs, near the sea, at the distance of about thirty six miles. The west and north views overlook a large part of Surry and Middlesex; and as you advance to the place called the Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs towards Mickleham, the sublime and beautiful both join in forming a most grand and delightful scene. You here look down, from a vast and almost perpendicular height, upon a well-cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful inclosures, and see the river Mole winding along close to the bottom of the mountain, as if it were directly under your feet, though it is at a great distance. Here the gentry from Epsom resort to divert themselves in the labyrinths formed in these delightful groves; and, for their accommodation, arbours are made, in which refreshments of all sorts are sold. The river Mole runs under the foot of this hill for a quarter of a mile together.

**BRENTFORD**, a town in Middlesex, 7 miles from London. Its church was built in the reign of Richard I. and the town has its name from the Brent-brook, which rises about Finchley common, and passes through the west part of the town into the Thames. As it is a great thoroughfare to the west, it has a considerable trade, particularly in corn, both by land and the Thames. The church and market.

market-house stand in that part of the town called New Brentford. It has also two charity-schools; though the church is only a chapel to Great Ealing.

In this town the freeholders of Middlesex assemble to chuse their representatives; on which occasion, in December, 1768, a lawless hired rabble of Irish chairmen, and other vagabonds, assembled, and opposed the free election, by destroying the poll-books, and insulting the officers in the interest of the popular candidate, and murdering some of the freeholders; but these ruffians, though tried at the Old Bailey, and convicted, were sheltered from justice by a stretch of the Royal prerogative.

That part of it called Old Brentford is situated upon a fine rising bank close to the Thames, and is naturally capable of being made as beautiful a spot as any thing of the kind. The opposite side of the river is Kew Green, which appears from hence to advantage.

A bloody battle was fought at Brentford, 1016, between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane, wherein the latter was defeated. Charles I. defeated the parliamentary forces at Edghill, in 1642, and marched here, where he treated of peace with their deputies. The market-day here is on Tuesdays, and here are two annual fairs.

BRENTWOOD, or BURNTWOOD, in Essex, is a pretty large town, 17 miles from London, and one of the four hamlets belonging to the parish of Southwold cum Brent. It is a place of considerable antiquity, where in former times the assizes were often held. The town has no church, but a market on Wednesday, and one annual fair. Here formerly was a chapel, to commemorate the murder of Thomas à Becket.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, situated on the river Ravensbourn, nine miles from London, in the road to Tunbridge. Of this parish the Bishop of Rochester for the time being is always rector, and has a palace at a little distance from the town, where is a mineral spring, the water of which hath been found to have the same qualities as that of Tunbridge. King Edgar gave the manor, in the year 700, to the Bishop of Rochester; and here also is an hospital erected by Dr. Warner, Bishop of that see, in the reign of King Charles II. for twenty poor clergymens widows, with an allowance of 20*l.* a year, and 50*l.* a year to the Chaplain. This was the first endowment of this sort ever established in England. The church is an old structure. Here is a work-house,

house, erected in 1731. There is a market on Thursdays, and two annual fairs.

**BROMLEY**, a pleasant village near Bow, in Middlesex, where was formerly a monastery, the church of which is now used for the inhabitants.

**BROXBOURN**, a small but pleasant village near Hoddesdon, in Hertfordshire, situated on a rising ground, with pleasant meadows down to the river Lea.

**BROXBOURNBURY**, the seat of the Lord Monson, situated by the above village of Broxbourn. The house is a large, noble structure, in the midst of the park, which has lately been planted and beautified; and at a small distance from the house are new offices, erected in a quadrangle, on the same plan with the Royal Mews at Charing-Cross. They are placed behind a large plantation of trees, so that they do not appear till you come near them, and yet are at a convenient distance from the principal edifice.

**BULSTRODE**, the seat of the Duke of Portland, near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire. It is a large handsome house, finely situated in a pleasant park, which is peculiarly fortunate in situation, by means of contrast. The country adjoining is very flat, not well cultivated, and has few of those elegant varieties which are pleasing to the traveller; but this happy spot, which his Grace has chosen for his park, contains not a level acre: it is composed of perpetual swells and slopes, set off by scattered plantations, disposed in the justest taste. The extent is very great, and on the whole it is one of the finest parks to be seen. The road to Beaconsfield goes close to the park-gate.

**BURNHAM**, a large village in Buckinghamshire, five miles from Eaton, has three annual fairs, and formerly had a nunnery, built, in 1228, by Richard, son of King John, and brother of Henry III. which is now totally demolished.

**BUSHY**, a small village near Watford, in Hertfordshire, adjoining to which is a spacious common, called *Bushy Heath*, extending towards Stanmore, in the county of Middlesex. This heath rises to a considerable height, and from its top affords a most delightful prospect. On the one hand we have a view of St. Alban's, and of all the space between, which appears like a garden: the inclosed corn-fields seem like one grand parterre; the thick planted hedges resemble a wilderness or labyrinth; the villages interspersed through the landscape appear at a distance like a multitude of gentlemen's seats. To the south-east is seen Westminster-Abbey; more



more to the south appears Hampton-Court, and on the south-west Windsor-Castle, with the Thames winding between both, through the most beautiful parts of Middlesex and Surry, its banks adorned with towns, and a multitude of magnificent seats of the nobility.

**BYFLEET**, a village in Surry, situated on a branch of the river Mole, adorned with several gentlemens seats, and a fine park, in its neighbourhood. At this place is a handsome house, belonging to Lieut. Gen. Cornwall; and at a place at a small distance the Rev. Mr. Spence made many neat and elegant improvements. The river Mole flows by the side of Byfleet park, and, forming a great number of windings, renders its course near four miles within the compass of the inclosure. The living was given to the celebrated Stephen Duck, who held it until his death.

## C.

**CAMBERWELL**, a pleasant village in Surry, two miles from Southwark, in the road to Croydon. Here is a house belonging to Sir Piercy Brett, Knt.

**CAMDEN-HOUSE**, in Middlesex, a little to the west of Kensington palace, where the celebrated Mr. Addison died, was lately the seat and manor of the Earl of Warwick, but it now belongs to Lord Holland.

**CANONBURY**, vulgarly called **CAMBRAY-HOUSE**, formerly belonged to the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield; and afterwards was converted to one of the palaces of Q. Elizabeth. It is pleasantly situated, on a beautiful eminence, on the east side of Islington, and commands three delightful prospects to the east, north, and south. Part of the out-houses has been converted to a place of public entertainment.

**CANNONS**. See **EDGWARE**.

**CARSHALTON**, a village in Surry, situated among innumerable springs, which all together form a river in the very street of the town, and, joining other springs that flow from Croydon and Beddington, form one stream called the Wandell. Though this village is situated among springs, it is built upon firm chalk, and on one of the most beautiful spots on that side of London; on which account it has many fine houses belonging to the citizens of London, some of them built with such grandeur and expence, that they might be rather taken for the seats of the nobility, than the country-houses of citizens and merchants. Mr. Scawen intended

to



to build a magnificent house here in a fine park, which is walled round, and vast quantities of stone and other materials were collected by him for this purpose; but he did not carry the design into execution. Here also Dr. Ratcliff built a very fine house, which afterwards belonged to Sir John Fellows, who added gardens and curious water-works. It at length passed into the possession of Lord Hardwick, who sold it to the late William Mitchell, Esq; and it is now in the possession of his family.

CASHIOBURY, in Hertfordshire, situated sixteen miles north of London, is said to have been the seat of the Kings of Mercia, during the Heptarchy, till Offa gave it to the monastery of St. Alban's. Henry VIII. however, bestowed it on Richard Morison, Esq; from whom it passed to Arthur Lord Capel, Baron of Hadham, and from him came by inheritance to be the manor of the Earls of Essex, who have here a noble seat erected in the form of an H, with a large park adorned with fine woods and walks. The front faces the south-east, and looks directly on the house in More park; before it is a fine dry lawn, which immediately, after the heaviest rains, may be rode or walked on, as on the driest downs; a little below the house is a river, which winds through the park, and in the driest seasons runs with a fine stream, that affords plenty of most sorts of fresh-water fish. On the north and east sides of the house are walks through woods, planted by the famous Le Notre, in the reign of King Charles the Second; but most of the walks are too narrow for their length, and too regular for the modern taste. On the other side of the river, the ground rises to a considerable height, which affords an agreeable variety; for part of them being covered with woods, appearing at a proper distance from the front of the house, have a fine effect. The front and one side are of brick, and modern; the other side is very old: but, was the house rebuilt in the modern taste, under a proper architect, it would be one of the most agreeable seats near London.

CHARLTON, a pleasant well-built village in Kent, on the edge of Blackheath, famous for a fair held in its neighbourhood, on St. Luke's day, when the mob wear horns on their heads. This is called Horn Fair, and there are sold at it rams horns, horn toys and wares of all sorts. Of this fair a vulgar tradition gives the following origin: King John having a palace at Eltham, in this neighbourhood, and being hunting near Charlton, then a mean hamlet, was separated

rated from his attendants, when, entering a cottage, he admired the beauty of the mistress, whom he found alone, and debauched. Her husband, however, suddenly returning, caught them in the fact, and threatening to kill them both, the King was forced to discover himself, and to purchase his safety with gold; besides which, he gave him all the land from thence as far as the place now called Cuckold's Point, and also bestowing on him the whole hamlet, established a fair, as a condition of his holding his new demesne, in which horns were both to be sold and worn. A sermon is preached on the fair-day in the church, which is one of the handsomest in the county, and was repaired by Sir Edward Newton, Bart. to whom King James I. granted this manor. This gentleman built his house at the entrance of the village: it is a long Gothic structure, with four turrets on the top; it has a spacious court-yard in the front, with two large Gothic piers to the gates; and on the outside of the wall is a long row of some of the oldest cypress-trees in England. Behind the house are large gardens, and beyond these a small park, which joins to Woolwich common. This house belonged to the late Earl of Egmont.

On the edge of the hill, and at a small distance from the church, are two fine houses, one of which was in the possession of the late Governor Hunter, and the other was erected by the late Lord Romney. The gardens, being on the side of the hill, slope down towards the river, and render the prospect very delightful in summer, from the extensive view they afford of the country, and of the great number of ships that are generally sailing by every tide: but, being fully exposed to the north wind, the fruit-trees are generally blighted; and in winter time the air is said to be made unwholesome by the water, which frequently overflows the neighbouring plains.

CHELSEA, a very large and populous village, two miles from London, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, almost opposite to Battersea. Here is the physic-garden belonging to the company of apothecaries of London, which contains almost four acres, and is enriched with a vast variety of plants, both domestic and exotic. This was given by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. on condition of their paying a quit-rent of 5*l.* per annum, and delivering annually to the President and Fellows of the Royal Society, at one of their public meetings, fifty specimens of different sorts of plants, well cured, and of the growth of this garden, till the number of  
specimens

specimens amounts to 2000. Sir Robert Walpole, the late Earl of Orford, had here for some time a house adorned with a noble collection of pictures, which was afterwards removed to Houghton-hall in Norfolk, and is now thought the finest collection in England. There are several other private buildings worthy the observation of the curious. At this place is the house and fine gardens that belonged to the late Earl of Ranelagh. See RANELAGH GARDENS. Saltero's coffee-house here is well-known, being much frequented on account of the great number of natural curiosities to be seen there.

CHELSEA-HOSPITAL, a noble edifice, erected for the invalids in the land-service. The original building on this spot was a college founded by Dr. Sutcliff, Dean of Exeter, in the reign of K. James I. for the study of Polemic divinity, and was endowed in order to support a Provost and Fellows, for the instruction of youth in that branch of learning. The King, who laid the first stone, gave many of the materials, and promoted the work by a large sum of money; and the clergy were very liberal upon the same occasion; but the sum settled upon the foundation by Dr. Sutcliff being far unequal to the end proposed, the rest was left to private contributions; and these coming in slowly, the work was stopped before it was finished, and therefore soon fell to ruin. At length, the ground on which the old college was erected becoming escheated to the Crown, Charles II. began to erect the present hospital, which was carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary.

The whole edifice, which was built by the great Sir Christopher Wren, consists of a vast range of buildings. The front toward the north opens into a piece of ground laid out in walks; and that facing the south, into a garden which extends to the Thames. This side affords not only a view of that fine river, but of the country of Surry beyond it. In the center of this edifice is a pediment, supported by four columns, over which is a handsome turret; and through this part is an opening which leads through the building. On one side of this entrance is the chapel, the furniture and plate of which was given by K. James I. and on the other side is the hall, where all the pensioners dine in common, the officers by themselves. In this hall is the picture of King Charles II. on horseback, with several other pieces as big as the life, designed by Signior Vario, and finished by Mr. Cook. These were presented by the Earl of Ranelagh.

The



The pavement of both the chapel and hall are black and white marble. The altar-piece in the chapel is the resurrection, painted by Sebastian Ricci.

The wings, which extend east and west, join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open towards the Thames, on the south; these are near 360 feet in length, and about 80 in breadth; they are three stories high, and the rooms are so well disposed, and the air so happily thrown in by means of the open spaces, that nothing can be more pleasant. On the front of this square is a colonade, extending along the side of the hall and chapel, over which, upon the cornice, is the following inscription in capitals:

*In subsidium et levamen emeritorum senio, belloque fractorum,  
condidit CAROLUS II. Auxit JACOBUS II. Perfecere  
GULIELMUS et MARIA, Rex et Regina, MDCXC.*

And in the midst of the quadrangle is the statue of King Charles II. in the ancient Roman dress, somewhat bigger than the life, standing upon a marble pedestal. This was given by Mr. Tobias Rustat, and is said to have cost 500l.

There are several other buildings adjoining, that form two other large squares, and consist of apartments for the officers and servants of the house, for old maimed officers of horse and foot, and the infirmary for the sick.

An air of neatness and elegance is observable in all these buildings. They are composed of brick and stone, and which way soever they are viewed, there appears such a disposition of the parts as is best suited to the purposes of the charity, the reception of a great number, and the providing them with every thing that can contribute to the convenience and pleasure of the pensioners.

Chelsea hospital is more particularly remarkable for its great regularity and proper subordination of parts, which is very apparent in the north front. The middle is very principal, and the transition from thence to the extremities is very easy and delightful.

The expence of erecting these buildings is computed to amount to 150,000l. and the extent of the ground is above 40 acres.

In the wings are sixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above 400 men; and there are besides, in the other buildings, a considerable number of apartments for officers and servants.

These pensioners consist of superannuated veterans, who have been at least twenty years in the army; or those soldiers who are disabled in the service of the Crown. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other



cloaths, diet, washing, and lodging. The Governor has 500l. a year; the Lieutenant-Governor 250l. and the Major 150l. Thirty-six officers are allowed 6d. a day; thirty-four light-horsemen, and thirty serjeants, have 2s. a week each; forty-eight corporals and drums have 10d. a week; and three hundred and thirty-six private men are each allowed 8d. a week. As the house is called a garrison, all the members are obliged to do duty in their respective turns; and they have prayers twice a day in the chapel, performed by two chaplains, who have each a salary of 100l. a year. The physician, secretary, comptroller, deputy-treasurer, steward, and surgeon, have also each an hundred pounds per annum, and many other officers have considerable salaries. As to the out-pensioners, who amount to between eight and nine thousand, they have each 7l. 12s. 6d. a year.

These great expences are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common soldier; and when there is any deficiency, it is supplied by a sum raised by parliament. This hospital is governed by the following commissioners; the President of the council, the first Commissioner of the treasury, the principal Secretary of state, the Pay-master-general of the forces, the Secretary at war, the Comptrollers of the army, and by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the hospital.

CHERTSEY, a town in Surry, 20 miles from London, on the banks of the Thames, by which it carries on a considerable trade in malt, sent in barges to London. At this place Julius Cæsar crossed the Thames when he first attempted the conquest of Britain. It has a market on Wednesday, and four annual fairs.

To the westward is a steep hill, on which was a chapel in times of popery; and from hence is a fine prospect over Middlesex and Surry. On the east side of this hill is Monk's Grove, where was formerly a celebrated medicinal spring, which was lost for some time, but has been found again.

Here was once an abbey, in which was deposited the corpse of Henry VI. who was stabbed in the Tower, but his body was afterwards removed by Henry VII. to Windsor. Out of the ruins of this abbey Sir Henry Carew, master of the buckhounds to King Charles II. built a very fine house. To this village Cowley, the poet, retired, after being weary of attending on the court, and here ended his days. Here also is a bridge over the Thames to Shepperton, and a handsome free-school erected by Sir Wm. Perkins, who had a seat here.

CHESHAM,

**CHESHAM**, a market town in Buckinghamshire, situated on the borders of Hertfordshire, twenty-nine miles from London. It had formerly a chantry, and has now an excellent well-endowed free-school. Market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs.

**CHESHUNT**, with its park and wash, are situated about fifteen miles from London, near the river Lea, in Hertfordshire, and is thought by some to be the *Durolitum* of Antoninus, which he places 15 miles from London, and stands near the military way called *Ermin-street*. In *Kilsmore field*, west of Cheshunt, are the remains of a camp where an oblong fortification is yet remaining, and a rampart and ditch are very visible for above 100 yards. Here was formerly a convent of nuns; and King Edward III. gave Cheshunt the privilege of a market, which has been long discontinued. It consists chiefly of a long street, and has a church and meeting-house.

**CHEYNEY**, near Flounden, in Buckinghamshire, formerly belonged to the Cheyneys, but has been the manor and seat of the Russels, now Dukes of Bedford, for about 200 years.

**CHIGWELL**, a village in Essex, situated between Waltham Abbey and Rumford. The rectory and parish church are united to the prebend of St. Pancras in St. Paul's cathedral. Here is a charity school, and at a small distance are two hamlets named Chigwell-Dews and Chigwell-Row.

**CHINGFORD**, a village in Essex, near Woodford, and not far from Epping Forest, so agreeably situated for privacy and retirement, that the remotest distance from the metropolis can hardly exceed it. The church, which was erected in the reign of King Richard II. is a neat little building dedicated to St. Peter and Paul.

**CHIPPING ONGAR**, a town in Essex, 21 miles from London, a place of great antiquity, and supposed to have been a Roman station, because the church has many Roman bricks made use of in the walls. It was formerly the manor of Richard Lacy, who, being Protector of England while Henry II. was absent in Normandy, built a church and also a castle with materials left by the Romans, on an artificial mount of great height, and surrounded it with a large moat and other fortifications, the greatest part of which are still to be seen. It was much decayed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on which account James Morrice, Lord of the manor, pulled it down and erected a handsome strong brick building

in its room; which on account of its lofty situation and pleasant walks, became one of the finest seats in the county. The town has two charity-schools, and a market on Saturdays.

CHISLEHURST, a town near Bromley, in Kent, where the family of the Walsinghams resided for several generations, and are interred in the church. Here Mr. Camden composed the principal part of his *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*. Lord Camden hath a seat at this place.

CHISWICK, in Middlesex, situated on the Thames on the south-west side of Hammer-smith. Here are two manors, one belonging to the Prebendary of Chiswick, in St. Paul's cathedral, and the other called the Dean's manor, from its belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. In this village there is a charity school, and it is adorned with several elegant seats, as the Earl of Shrewsbury's, the Earl of Grantham's, now Col. Elliot's, the late Lord Wilmington's, &c. But the most remarkable of the kind is the late Earl of Burlington's, now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, which was a plain, commodious building, with good offices about it; but a part of the old edifice being some years ago destroyed by fire, his Lordship erected near it a beautiful villa, which, for elegance of taste, surpasses every thing of its kind in England. The court in the front, which is of a proportionable size with the building, is gravelled and constantly kept very neat. On each side are yew hedges in pannels, with *Termini* placed at a proper distance; and in the front of these hedges are two rows of cedars of Libanus, which, at a small distance, have a fine effect, the dark shade of these solemn ever-greens affording a pleasing contrast to the whiteness of the elegant building that appears between them, the view of which from the road surprizes you in a most agreeable manner.

The ascent to the house is by a noble flight of steps, on one side of which is the statue of Palladio, and on the other side that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fine fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with a pediment very elegant; and the cornice, frieze and architrave, are as rich as possible. This magnificent front strikes all who behold it with an uncommon pleasure and surprize.

The octogonal saloon finishing at top in a dome, through which it is enlightened, is also very elegant. The other rooms are extremely beautiful, and are finely furnished with pictures of the great masters; an account of which is here annexed. It were to be wished this house had been built to a larger

a larger scale, that the grandeur might have equalled the elegance.

Though the other front towards the garden is plainer, yet it is in a very bold, noble, and masterly stile, and has at the same time a pleasing simplicity, as hath also the side front towards the serpentine river, which is different from the two others. The inside of this structure is finished with the utmost elegance; the cielings are richly gilt and painted, and the rooms adorned with some of the best pictures in Europe. In the gardens, which are very beautiful, the vistas are terminated by a temple, obelisk, or some such ornament, which produce a most agreeable effect.

The gardens are laid out in the finest taste: on descending from the back part of the house you enter a verdant lawn planted with clumps of evergreens, between which are two rows of large stone vases. At the ends next the house are two wolves in stone, done by the celebrated Scheemaker, the statuary; at the farther end are two large lions, and the view is terminated by three fine antique statues, dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, with stone seats between them, and behind a close plantation of ever-greens.

On turning to the house on the right hand, an open grove of forest-trees affords a view of the orangery, which is seen as perfectly as if the trees were planted on the lawn; and when the orange-trees are in flower, their fragrance is diffused over the whole lawn to the house. These are separated from the lawn by a fosse, to secure them from being injured by the persons admitted to walk in the garden.

On leaving the house to the left, an easy slope covered with short grass leads down to the serpentine river, on the side whereof are clumps of ever-greens, with agreeable breaks, between which the water is seen; and at the farther end is an opening into an inclosure, where are a Roman temple, and an obelisk, with grass slopes, and in the middle a circular piece of water.

From hence you are led to the wilderness, through which are three strait avenues terminated by three different edifices; and within the quarters are serpentine walks, through which you may ramble near a mile in the shade. On each side the serpentine river are verdant walks, which accompany the river in all its turnings. On the right hand of this river is a building that is the exact model of the portico of the church of Covent Garden; on the



left is a wilderness laid out in regular walks; and in the middle is a Palladian wooden bridge over the river.

With the earth dug from the bed of this river his Lordship has raised a terrace, that affords a prospect of the adjacent country; which, when the tide is up, is greatly enlivened by the view of the boats and barges passing along the river Thames.

PICTURES, &c. in the new house at CHISWICK.  
In the PORTICO.

Augustus, a busto.

SALON.

Lord Burlington and three of his sisters, Elizabeth, Juliana, and Jane, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Rape of Proserpine, Sconians.

Anne of Austria, Frederick Elde.

Morocco Ambassador in the reign of Charles II. figure by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the back ground and horse, by Wyke.

King Charles, his Queen, and two children, Vandyke.

Judgment of Paris, Cav. Daniele.

Lewis XIII. Frederick Elde.

Apollo and Daphne, Cav. Daniele.

Bustos.

Antinous.

Lucius Antinous.

A Bacchanalian.

Socrates.

Faustina.

Britannicus.

Plautilla.

Antoninus.

Apollo.

Bust unknown

Domitian.

Adrian.

RED VELVET ROOM.

Madona della Rosa, by Domenichino.

Noah sacrificing, Carlo Maratti.

Painting and Designing, Guido Rheni.

The holy family, Carlo Maratti.

King Charles I. Cornelius Johnson.

Pope Innocent IX. Diego Velasques.

St. Gregorio, Cavidoni.

Pope Clement IX. Carlo Maratti.

The holy family, Giacinto Brandi.

The holy family, Salviati.

Duchess of Somerset, Vandyke.

Bacchus and Ariadne, Sebastiano Ricci.

A woman, school of Rubens.

Three statues, chiaro oscuro, Nic. Poussin.

A man, school of Rubens.

Venus

Venus and Cupid, Seb. Ricci.  
 Sr. John in the wilderness, Franc. Mola.  
 A portrait, Langians.  
 First Countess of Burlington, Vandyke.  
 Cardinal Baronius, Frederico Barocci.  
 A portrait, Rembrandt.  
 Mr. Killegrew, Vandyke.  
 First Earl of Burlington, Vandyke.  
 Salmasis and Hermaphroditus, Francisco Albano.  
 The holy family, Andrea del Sarto.  
 Mary Queen of Scotland, Frederick Zuccherò.  
 The holy family, Pietro da Cortona.  
 The procession of the Dogesse, Paolo Veronese.

Bronzes.

A young Hercules.  
 Three pictures of incense lamps, Benvenuto Celini.

BLUE VELVET ROOM.

A chymist's shop, by David Teniers.  
 A landscape and figures, Franc. Mola.  
 A landscape and figures, Gaspar Poussin.  
 A Magdalen's head, Guido Rheni.  
 A landscape with figures hawking, Wovermans.  
 A landscape and figures, Franc. Mola.  
 A landscape and figures, Gasp. Poussin.  
 A march, Bourgoynone.  
 The passage of the Red Sea, ditto.  
 The Jesuit's church at Antwerp, Geringh.  
 A landscape and figures, Bott.  
 A landscape, Gaspar Poussin.  
 A landscape, ditto.  
 A landscape with horsemen, Vander Meulen.  
 A landscape, Bott.  
 Lord Sandwich in a round, Sir Pet. Lely.  
 A woman frying fritters, Schalcken.  
 The holy family, Carlo Maratti.  
 A tent, Wovermans.  
 A landscape with fishermen, Phill. Laura.  
 The flight into Egypt, Nicolo Poussin.  
 A ferry boat and cattle, Berchem.  
 A woman feeding children, Schalcken.  
 The holy family, Andrea Sacchi.  
 Ditto, Camillo Procacini.  
 Inigo Jones in a round, Dobson.

RED

## RED CLOSET next the BLUE ROOM.

Lot and his two daughters, Rottenhamer.  
 A landscape and ruins, Viviano, the figures by M. Angelo.  
 Jupiter and Io, Francesco Imperiali.  
 Spanish lady, D. Velasques.  
 Fishermen, Rubens.  
 The Presentation, Giuseppi Chiari.  
 A man hawking, Inigo Jones.  
 A sea-port, Marco Ricci.  
 A landscape, Velvet Brughel.  
 A Flora, Francesco Albano.  
 Temptation of St. Antonio, Annibal Caracci.  
 A landscape, Patel.  
 Lady Dorothy Boyle, Lady Burlington.  
 A landscape, Velvet Brughel.  
 The holy family, Sebastian Bourdon.  
 The inside of a church, Perino del Vaga.  
 A sea piece, Vandervelde.  
 A landscape, Marco Ricci.  
 Christ in the garden.  
 The holy family, Schidoni.  
 A crucifixion of a saint, Seb. Bourdon.  
 A landscape, Ryfdal.  
 The holy family, Denis Calvert.  
 The Samaritan woman, Paolo Veronese.  
 A boy's head, Holbein.  
 Cleopatra, Leonardo da Vinci.  
 A landscape, Swanevelt.  
 The holy family, Passari.  
 Earl of Essex.  
 A portrait, Franc. Hals.  
 Inside of a church, Vandyke.  
 A landscape, Gaspar Pouffin.  
 A man and vases, Benedetto Castiglione.  
 A landscape, Francisque Meli.

## GREEN VELVET ROOM.

Mars and Venus, Albano.  
 Acis and Galatea, Luca Giordano.  
 Constantine's arch, Gio. Paolo Panini.  
 Romulus and Remus, Pietro da Cortona.  
 A woman bathing, Rousseau.  
 Mr. Rogers, Vandyke.  
 Our Saviour in the garden, Guercino.  
 A man half length with a dog, Dobson.

Rembrandt

Rembrandt in his painting room, Gerrard Dow.  
 Ruins, Viviano.  
 A view of Florence, Gasparo degli Occhiale.  
 Diana and Endymion, Sebastiano Ricci.  
 Flowers by Baptiste the boy, ditto.  
 Ponte Rotto, Gasparo degli Occhiale.  
 The holy family, Francesco Mola.  
 A landscape, Monf. Verton.  
 Buildings, Rousseau.  
 A Magdalen, Carlo Maratti from Guido.  
 A man half length, Rembrandt.  
 A Madona and St. Catherine, Pietro da Cortona.  
 The Jews scourging our Saviour, Giacomo Bassano.  
 Piazza del Popolo, Gasparo degli Occhiale.  
 A landscape with fishermen, Salvator Rosa.  
 Belisarius, Vandyke.  
 Earl of Pembroke and his sister, Vandyke.

## BED CHAMBER.

Earl of Cumberland in a round.  
 Mr. Pope in a round, Kent.  
 Lady Burlington in a round, Aikman.

## GALLERY.

Sufanna P. Veronese.  
 \* \* \* \* Bassan.  
 \* \* \* \* Ditto.

Landscapes.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Middle of the cieling, Paolo Veronese.

Two statues, Guelphi.

Two ditto, Scheemaker.

Two little heads, Guelphi.

Two porphyry vases, from Rome.

## CLOSET within the BED-CHAMBER.

Lord Clifford and his family, painted in 1444 by John Van Eyk, called John of Bruges.

A woman in a hat, Blomaert.

Lady Dorothy Boyle, in crayons, Lady Burlington.

Henry IV. of France, Mosaic.

A head, a sketch, Vandyke.

Ditto, ditto.

Flowers upon glass, Baptiste.

A woman selling fish and herbs.

Hagar and the angel.

A boy's head.



A man's head.  
 A woman combing her head.  
 A satyr whipping a woman.  
 A head, Holbein.  
 A Venus sleeping.  
 Dutch figures.  
 A man reading.  
 The ascension, Albano.  
 The NEW DINING-ROOM.  
 Twelfth night, Jordans.  
 The finding of Moses, Seb. Ricci.  
 Jephtha, Ditto  
 Good Samaritan, Giacomo Bassan.  
 A flower piece, Bapiste.  
 Ditto, ditto.  
 Ditto, ditto.  
 A portrait, Rubens.  
 Ditto, unknown.  
 Buildings and cattle, Wenix.  
 First Lady Halifax, Sir Peter Lely.  
 The marriage of Cupid, &c. Andrea Schiavone.  
 A landscape, Gio. Francesco Bolognese.  
 Mars and Venus, Le Fevre.  
 A landscape, Gio. Francesco Bolognese.  
 A Madona, Parmegiano.  
 Woman taken in adultery, Allesandro Veronese.  
 Liberty and Modesty, after Guido.

The church of this town is not remarkable for any thing,  
 except that here was buried the celebrated Mr. Hogarth, the  
 painter, to whose memory a monument is lately erected with  
 this inscription round it:

Here lieth the body  
 of Dame Judith Thornhill,  
 Relict of Sir James Thornhill, knight,  
 Of Thornhill, in the county of Dorset.  
 She died November the 12th, 1757,  
 aged 84 years.

Here lieth the body  
 Of Mrs. Ann Hogarth, sister  
 to William Hogarth, Esq;  
 She dyed August the 13th, 1761,  
 Aged 70 years.

Here:

Here lieth the body  
Of William Hogarth, Esq;  
Who died October the 26, 1764,  
aged 67 years.

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Farewell, great painter of mankind,  
Who reach'd the noblest point of art;  
Whose *figur'd morals* charm the mind,  
And through the eye correct the heart.  
If *genius* fire thee, reader, stay;  
If *nature* touch thee, drop a tear;  
If neither move thee, turn away;  
For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here.

The late Mr. Holland, the tragedian, was also buried  
here; a monument to whose memory is to be erected soon,  
with this inscription:

If talents  
To make entertainment instruction,  
To support the credit of the stage  
By just and many action,  
And to adorn society  
By virtues,  
Which would honour any rank and profession,  
Deserve remembrance,  
Let him, with whom these talents were  
Long exerted,  
To whom these virtues were well known,  
And by whom the loss of them will be long  
Lamented,  
Bear testimony to the worth and abilities  
Of his departed friend,  
Charles Holland,  
Who was born March 12, 1733,  
Died the 7th of December, 1769,  
and was buried near this place.

D. GARRICK.

CLANDON. There are two towns of this name, in  
Surry, lying near each other, and distinguished by their  
situation with respect to each other. West Clandon is 26  
miles from London, and is the manor of the Lord Onslow,  
whose title is Lord of Onslow and Clandon, and whose seat  
is near the church. It is a noble edifice erected after an  
Italian model. The gardens are beautiful, and laid out in  
the modern taste. It has plenty of good water, and com-  
mands a delightful and extensive prospect as far as Windsor.

The

The house is seen from a road up a grand avenue, and appears to be, what it really is, one of the finest seats in that part of the kingdom.

East Clandon lies about two miles to the east of the last mentioned village, and was antiently the estate of Gerard Lord Aungier, of the kingdom of Ireland, who had a house and park here. In the neighbourhood of East Clandon was the seat of Admiral Boscawen, who died here.

CLAPHAM, a village three miles from London, in the road to Richmond, where are a great many gentlemen's seats. It is a long straggling village.

CLAPTON, a village adjoining to Hackney.

CLAREMONT, late the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, but now of Lord Clive, at Esher. The house was designed and built by Sir John Vanbrugh, in a whimsical style of architecture. It was afterwards purchased of Sir John by his Grace, who was at great expence in improving the place. The structure, though singular, did not appear to be irregular. It was built of brick with a good deal of variety in it, and of considerable extent, but not much elevated. The Duke built a grand room for the reception of company, when numerous, which made the ends of the house not appear similar. The house had a lawn in the front, shaded on each side with trees, and the ground behind it rising gradually shewed the trees there also, so that the house appeared to be embowered by them except just in the front; and the white summer-house with four little pinnacles, one at each corner, built on the mount which gave name to the place, when viewed from before the front of the house, rose up finely from behind the trees, and altogether formed a very pleasing appearance. The present possessor, Lord Clive, has pulled the whole of this down, and erected a new house on the spot. The park in which it is situated is distinguished by its noble woods, lawns, walks, mounts, prospects, &c. The summer-house, called the Belvidere, at about a mile distance from the house, on that side of the park next Esher, affords a very beautiful and extensive view of the country quite round; yet that from the summer-house at Esher-place, which is just by, is perhaps no way inferior to it.

A very ingenious author observes, that, at Claremont, the walk to the cottage, though destitute of many natural advantages, and eminent for none; though it commands no prospect; though the water below it is a trifling pond; though it has nothing, in short, but inequality of ground to recommend it; is yet the finest part of the garden: for a grove

grove is there planted, in a gently curved direction, all along the side of a hill, and on the edge of a wood, which rises above it. Large recesses break it into several clumps, which hang down the declivity; some of them approaching but none reaching quite to the bottom. These recesses are so deep as to form great openings in the midst of the grove; they penetrate almost to the covert; but, the clumps being all equally suspended from the wood, and a line of open plantation, though sometimes narrow, running constantly along the top, a continuation of grove is preserved, and the connection between the parts is never broken. Even a group, which is near one of the extremities, and stands out quite detached, is still in style so similar to the rest, as not to lose all relation. Each of these clumps is composed of several others still more intimately united; each is full of groups, sometimes of no more than two trees, sometimes of four or five, and now and then in larger clusters; an irregular waving line, issuing from some little crowd, loses itself in the next, or a few scattered trees drop in a more distant succession from the one to the other. The intervals, winding here like a glade, and widening there into broader openings, differ in extent, in figure, and direction; but all the groups, the lines, and the intervals, are collected together into large general clumps, each of which is at the same time both compact and free, identical and various. The whole is a place wherein to tarry with secure delight, or saunter with perpetual amusement.

COBHAM, a town in Surry, situated on Bagshot-heath, on the river Mole, six miles from Epsom, in the road from London to Guildford; it belonged formerly to the abbey of Chertsey, where the abbot had a fish-pond above a mile in compass; but, for want of being properly cleaned and kept in repair, it is now choaked up with weeds. To the west of the town is an ancient monument, supposed to have been erected in memory of some British chief.

Near Cobham are several fine seats, particularly one belonging to the Lord Ligonier, and another, the seat of Mr. Bridges, which is built in a very singular taste, though very plain on the outside, somewhat after the manner of an Italian villa. The principal rooms are richly ornamented; the cielings are gilt; and the offices below are not only convenient, but contrived with great judgment, so as to answer the purposes for which they were designed. As the house is situated on an eminence, it commands the prospect of the

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adjacent



adjacent fields, which are kept in great order. The river Mole passes along by the side of the gardens, and, being made here four or five times broader than it was naturally, it has a happy effect, especially as the banks are disposed into a slope, with a broad grass walk, planted on each side with sweet shrubs. At one end of this walk is a very elegant room, which is a delightful retreat in hot weather; it being shaded with large elms on the south side, and having the water on the north and east sides, is extremely cool and pleasant. The house is situated about half a mile from the public road to Portsmouth, and is so much hid by the trees near it, as not to be seen till you rise on the heath beyond Cobham, where you have a fine view of it in several parts of the road between that town and Ripley.

**COLEBROOK**, or **COLNBROOK**, a town in Buckinghamshire, situated 18 miles from London, on four channels of the river Coln, over each of which it has a bridge. One part of the town is in Middlesex, and the other in Buckinghamshire. Here is a charity-school, and an ancient chapel, said to have been founded by Edward III. The principal support of the place are the inns, on account of its being in the Bath road. Some antiquarians have supposed this place to have been a Roman station, but their imagination is not supported by any antiquities having been found here. It has a market on Wednesdays, and two annual fairs.

**COLNEY**, a village in Hertfordshire, three miles from St. Alban's, in the road to London, is called London Colney, to distinguish it from Colney-Street, which lies a little to the west, and Colney-Green. These villages receive their names from the river Coln, near which they are situated.

**COMB NEVIL**, in Surry, is situated in the parish of Kingston upon Thames, and was formerly the seat of the Earl of Warwick, called The Setter-up and Puller-down of Kings; but was lately in the possession of William Harvey, Esq; It is situated in the midst of a park; and near the house are certain springs, whose water is conveyed in leaden pipes, for three miles, under the road and lands, and across the bottom of the Thames, to Hampton-Court.

**COPT-HALL**, the seat of John Conyers, Esq; is situated in Essex, between Epping and the forest; and, being built on an eminence above Waltham-Abbey, is seen at a great distance.

**COULSDON**, a village in Surry, near Croydon, which anciently belonged to the abbey of Chertsey.

**CRANBURN**

**CRANBURN LODGE**, a fine house in Berkshire, in the middle of Windsor-Forest. It was built by the late Earl of Ranelagh, and is now in the possession of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. It is in a most pleasant situation, having an extensive prospect over a fine plain that affords a most beautiful landscape. The lodge is large, and well-built; and in a spacious room are painted, and regularly ranged, in large pannels, the military dresses of the different corps in the European armies.

**CRANFORD**, a village on the north-west side of Hounslow. It has a charity-school, and a bridge over the river Crane; and here the Earl of Berkeley has a seat.

**CRAY**. There are several villages of this name in Kent, situated on the small river Cray, from which they take their names. This stream rises a little to the south-west of St. Mary Cray, runs by that town, and passing by Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, and North Cray, falls into the Darent, near its conflux with the Thames at Dartford creek, opposite to Purfleet. The principal of these places is St. Mary Cray, about which are many woods of birch, from which the broom-makers in Kent-street, Southwark, are supplied.

**CRAYFORD**, a town near Dartford, in Kent, is 14 miles from London, and obtained its name from its having anciently a ford over the river Cray, or Crouch, a little above its influx into the Thames. In the adjacent heath and fields are several caves, supposed to have been formed by the Saxons, as places of security and shelter for their wives, children, and effects, during their wars with the Britons.

**CROYDON**, a large and populous town in Surry, situated on the edge of Bansted-Downs, ten miles and a half from London. 'Tis said there was once a royal palace in this place, which was given with the manor to the Archbishops of Canterbury, who converted it into a palace for themselves; but it is now much decayed. Archbishop Whitgift founded an hospital here, which he endowed with farms for the support of a warden, and twenty-eight men and women, decayed house-keepers of Croydon and Lambeth, with a school for ten boys, and as many girls, with 20*l.* a year and a house for the master, who must be a clergyman. The church, which is a Gothic building, is esteemed the finest and largest in the county, has several stately monuments, particularly one for Archbishop Grindall, another for Archbishop Sheldon, and another for Mr. Francis Tyrrel, a grocer in London, who generously gave 200*l.* to build the market-house. Here

is a great corn-market on Saturdays, chiefly for oats and oat-meal for the service of London: and the adjacent hills being well covered with wood, great quantities of charcoal are made and sent to that city. It has a market on Saturday, and one annual fair.

**DAGENHAM**, a village in Essex, nine miles from London. About fifty years ago, the Thames near this place, bursting its banks, laid near 5000 acres of land under water; but, after this inundation had continued near ten years, it was stopped by Capt. in Perry, who had been employed several years by the Czar of Muscovy, in his works at Veronitza, on the river Don.

**DARKING**, in Surry, 24 miles from London, and 11 from Guildford, is seated on the banks of the river Mole, and upon a rock of soft sandy stone, in which deep cellars are dug that are extremely cold even in the midst of summer. The streets are wide and open; and the town, which is paved, is from its natural situation remarkably clean. Though no manufacture is carried on here, yet a great deal of business is done with regard to many necessary articles of life. It has a good market on Thursdays for all sorts of grain, the business of which has been greatly increased since the completing of the turnpike-road from Epsom, through the main street of the town, to Horsham, in Sussex; for by this road a much greater quantity of corn is brought out of that county than before. The water-mills, which are very numerous in the parish and neighbourhood, grind a great deal of corn, and the market is frequented by buyers from a considerable distance round, many of whom send great quantities of meal to London. Indeed, the market appears much less considerable than it is, from a custom, which has long prevailed, of selling the corn in the public-houses of the town, where it is lodged. An incredible quantity of poultry is sold in Darking, which are remarkably large and fine. There are here frequently, about Christmas, capons so large as to weigh between seven and eight pounds out of their feathers. The town is well supplied, not only with the best of butchers meat, but with excellent river-fish, particularly exceeding fine carp and tench. Plenty of sea-fish are also brought hither from Brightelmston and Worthing, in Sussex. Here is an annual fair held on Ascension-Eve.

The Living is a Vicarage, annexed to the Rectory of Mickleham, worth about 120l. per annum. The church is a plain stone building, with a tower steeple, in which is a  
ring



ring of eight small tuneable bells, with a set of chimes. An elegant monument of curious marble was some years ago erected to the memory of Mrs. Talbot, wife of Henry Talbot, Esq; of Chart-Park, in this parish. Here are two meeting-houses, one for the use of the Presbyterians, and the other for the Quakers.

The donations to the poor of this town are considerable. Mrs. Fenwick, late of Betchworth-Castle, bequeathed 800*l.* the neat annual produce of which she ordered to be applied to the support of decayed house-keepers, the putting out apprentices, and the payment of 5*l.* to every young woman of the parish who had lived seven years in one service, on her marriage. The famous Dog Smith left at his death about 60*l.* per annum, for the use of the poor. This man was a silversmith in London, and, having acquired a large estate, left off trade, and travelled with his dog about the country as a common beggar. One Mr. Beau, a clergyman residing here, also bequeathed 20*l.* a year to the poor. The workhouse is a large commodious edifice; and on Colman-Dean (*i. e.* the hearth of poor cottag-es), a pleasant green, which in the opinion of some learned physicians has the best air in England, stand alms houses, for the use of widows and persons advanced in years, who to the number of 16 have each a convenient dwelling assigned them, and 8*l.* a year divided among them.

This town was destroyed by the Danes, but was rebuilt either by Canute or the Normans; and the great Roman causeway, called Stoney-street, passes through the church-yard. It is remarkable, that, according to the custom of the manor, the youngest son or youngest brother of a customary tenant is heir of the customary estate of the tenant dying intestate.

DEEPDEN, near Darking, in Surrey, a house and gardens of Mr. Howard. It is situated in a small valley, surrounded on every side with hills; a description of which we shall give in the words of Mr. Aubrey, who wrote when they were in their highest state of perfection.

“Near this place, the Hon. Charles Howard, of Norfolk, hath very ingeniously contrived a long Hope (*i. e.* according to Virgil, *Deductus Vallis*), in the most pleasant and delightful solitude, for house, gardens, orchards, boscaiges, &c. that I have seen in England: it deserves a poem, and was a subject worthy of Mr. Cowley’s muse. The true name of this Hope is Dibden (quasi Deep Dene). . . . .



Mr. Howard hath cast this Hope into the form of a theatre, on the sides whereof he hath made several narrow walks, like the seats of a theatre, one above another, above six in number, done with a plough, which are bordered with thyme, and some cherry-trees, myrtles, &c. Here were a great many orange-trees and syringas. In this garden are twenty-one sorts of thyme; and the pit (as I may call it) is stored full of rare flowers, and choice plants.

In the hill, on the left hand, (being sandy ground) is a cave, dug thirty-six paces long, four broad, and five yards high; and at about two thirds of the hill (where the crook or bowing is) he hath dug another subterranean walk or passage, to be pierced through the hill; through which, as through a tube, you have the vista over all the south part of Surry and Sussex, to the sea. The south side of this hill is converted into a vineyard of many acres of ground, which faceth the south and south-west. The vaulting or upper part of those caves is not made semicircular, but parabolical, which is the strongest figure for bearing, and which sandy ground naturally falls into, and then stands. Here are caves for beer, &c.

On the west side of this garden is a little building, which is divided into a laboratory, and a neat oratory, by Mr. Howard. Above the hill, on this west side, is a thicket of black cherry-trees, with which the walks abound, as does the ground with strawberries. The house was not made for grandeur, but retirement; neat, elegant, and suitable to the modesty and solitude of the proprietor, a Christian philosopher, who, in this iron age, lives up to that of the primitive times. It is an agreeable surprize to the stranger, that neither house nor garden can be discovered till you come just to them. But lately both the gardens and vineyard, though the latter has produced good wine, have been neglected, and many of the exotic trees have been destroyed. On the top of the hill, above the vineyard, is a summer-house, from which, in a clear day, the sea may be discerned over the South Downs.

About one mile from Darking stands the seat of the Hon. Mr. King, called DENEIGH, late belonging to Jonathan Tyers, Esq. formerly proprietor of Vauxhall, who here, as well as at the latter place, displayed that elegant taste for which he was remarkable. The house stands on a very fine eminence, commanding the most beautiful prospect of a rich and extensive vale beneath, and finely variegated by the  
river

river Mole circling through it, on the side of which stands the town of Darking. It has a noble terrace, of near a quarter of a mile in length, which, perhaps, may vie with any thing of the kind in England.

The gardens lie on the side of a hill, covered thick with a grove of young trees, cut into a labyrinth of walks, some descending, some ascending; in some parts easy, smooth, and level; in others rugged and uneven. Almost at every turn there are flags hanging out, with some moral sentences and admonitions inscribed on them, for our instruction, and to give a serious turn to the thoughts. Not far from the entrance, over which is inscribed *Procul este profani*, there is a sort of hermitage, called the Temple of Death, wherein is a monument to the memory of Lord Petre, on one side; in which is a desk for reading and meditation, to which we are called by the melancholy striking of a minute-clock: to assist us therein the walls are covered with the finest sentiments of our best writers and poets, as Dr. Young, and others. But what strikes you most is the awful conclusion of the whole. We are conducted to the iron gate which leads to the Valley of the Shadow of Death, at the entrance of which, instead of columns for a portico, two stone coffins are erected, with human skulls placed upon them. The skulls are placed in the manner of addressing those who enter. It is asserted that they are the real skulls, one of a noted highwayman, the other of a celebrated courtesan in the neighbourhood of Covent-Garden. The first thus addresses the men:

“ Why start? the case is yours, or will be soon;  
Some years, perhaps!—perhaps, another moon:  
Life in its utmost span is still a breath,  
And those who longest dream must wake in death.—  
Like you, I once thought ev’ry bliss secure,  
And gold of ev’ry ill the certain cure;  
Till, steep’d in sorrows, and besieg’d with pain,  
Too late I found all earthly riches vain:  
Disease, with scorn, threw back the sordid fee,  
And death still answer’d,—What is gold to me?  
Fame, titles, honours, next I vainly sought,  
And fools, obsequious, nurs’d the childish thought;  
Circled with brib’d applause, and purchas’d praise,  
I built on endless raptures, endless days,  
Till Death awak’d me from a dream of pride,  
And laid a prouder beggar by my side.

Pleasure

Pleasure I courted, and obey'd my taste;  
 The banquet smil'd, and smil'd the gay repast:  
 A loathsome carcase was my constant care,  
 And worlds were ransack'd but for me to share.  
 Go on, vain man! to luxury be firm;  
 Yet know, I feasted but to feast a worm!  
 Already, sure, less terrible I seem;  
 And you, like me, can own that life's a dream:  
 Farewell! remember, nor my words despise,  
 The only happy are the early wise."

The other skull thus seems to address the ladies:

"Blush not, ye fair! to own me, but be wise,  
 Nor turn from sad mortality your eyes:  
 Fame says, and fame alone can tell how true,  
 I once was lovely, and belov'd, like you.  
 Where are my vor'ries, where my flatterers, now?  
 Fled, with the subject of each lover's vow:  
 Adieu! the rose's red, and lilly's white,  
 Adieu! those eyes which made the darkness light:  
 No more, alas! that lip is seen,  
 Nor longer breathes the fragrant gale between.  
 Turn from your mirror, and behold, in me,  
 At once, what thousands can't, or dare not, see!  
 Unvarnish'd, I the real truth impart,  
 Nor here am plac'd but to direct the heart:  
 Survey me well, ye fair ones! and believe,  
 The grave may terrify, but can't deceive.  
 On beauty's fragil base no more depend;  
 Here youth and pleasure, age and sorrow, end!  
 Here drops the mask, here shuts the final scene,  
 Nor differs grave threescore from gay fifteen:  
 All press alike to that same goal, the tomb,  
 Where wrinkled Laura smiles at Chloe's bloom.  
 When coxcombs flatter, and when fools adore,  
 Learn here the lesson, to be vain no more!  
 Yet virtue, still, against decay can arm,  
 And even lend mortality a charm."

The spectacle which offers itself to view upon a descent  
 into this gloomy vale is quite awful. There is a large alcove,  
 divided into two compartments; on one of which the Unbe-  
 liever is represented dying in the greatest distress and agony,  
 crying, Oh! whither am I going? and just falling from the  
 precipice



precipice of life, but expressing sad misgivings about his future state. On one side, and above him, are his study of books, which buoyed him up in his libertine course, such as Hobbes, Toland, Tindal, Collins, Morgan, and others of the same stamp. In the other compartment is the good Christian or Believer, in his dying moments, calm and serene, taking a decent solemn leave of the world, and as it were anticipating the joys of another life, with the following label subjoined, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, &c. He has the Bible open before him, which, with several practical discourses upon it, and the sermons of our most noted divines, such as Clarke, Tillotson, and others of the same kind, serve to make up his study.

The whole is painted by the masterly hand of Mr. Hayman, and expresses the situation of the persons, their different sentiments, and passions, very much to the life. Before this portraiture, at some distance from it, there stands a large image, on a pedestal, taking its vizard off, with this inscription, TRUTH, of which that bust is designed to be a symbol, plainly intimating, that, as soon as the disguise of this life shall be taken off, the picture before it, the truth, must appear at last, when the wicked will be driven away in his wickedness, but the righteous have hope in his death."

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, 16 miles from London, is more properly called Darentford, from its being situated on the river Darent, which runs through it, and at a small distance falls into the Thames. The town has a harbour for barges, and is finely watered by two or three good springs. King Edward III. had a general tournament performed here by his nobles, and also here founded a convent, whose abbess and nuns were, for the most part, of the noblest families in the kingdom; and this convent King Henry VIII. turned into a palace. Henry VI. founded an alms-house here in honour of the Trinity, to which the church is dedicated, for five poor decrepid men, to be governed by the Vicar and Wardens, who were constituted a body corporate, with a common-seal, and a power to assign lands and rents to the hospital, to the value of 20l. per annum. On this river the first paper-mill in England was erected, by Sir John Spilmae, who obtained a patent, and 200l. a year, from K. Charles I. to enable him to carry on that manufacture: and on this river was also the first mill for splitting iron bars for making wire. The town is full of inns and other public-houses, on account of its being a great thoroughfare to Canterbury and  
Dover.



Dover. The market, which is on Saturdays, is chiefly for corn; and the town has the honour of giving the title of Viscount to the Earl of Jersey. Here is a church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, with two church-yards, one round the church, and the other on the top of the hill, without the town, which is so high that it overlooks the tower of the church. The rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw began in this town, in the reign of Richard II.

DATCHET, a pleasant village in Buckinghamshire, situated near Windsor, is noted for its horse-races, and has a bridge over the Thames, built in the reign of Queen Anne. Here the Hon. Mrs. Needham has a very handsome house and gardens. In Ditton-Park, in this parish, is an ancient and venerable mansion, erected by Sir Ralph Winwood, secretary of state to King James I. It afterwards fell to the noble family of Montague; and, on the decease of the late Duke, this house, and the manor of Datchet, came to her Grace the Duchess of Manchester, the eldest daughter of that noble family. The seat is erected in the form of a castle, in the midst of a pleasant park well planted with timber, and is encompassed by a large moat. The apartments are spacious, and finely painted; and in the picture-gallery is a good collection of paintings, many of them by the greatest masters.

DEPTFORD, anciently called West Greenwich, is said to have received its present name from its having a deep ford over the little river Ravensbourn, near its influx into the Thames, where it has now a bridge. It is a large and populous town in Kent, four miles and a half from London, and is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, which contain together two churches, several meeting-houses, and about 1900 houses. It is most remarkable for its noble dock, where the royal navy was formerly built and repaired, till it was found more convenient to build the larger ships at Woolwich, and other places, where there is a greater depth of water: but, notwithstanding this, the yard is enlarged to more than double its former dimensions, and a vast number of hands are constantly employed. It has a wet dock of two acres for ships, and another of an acre and a half, with vast quantities of timber and other stores, and extensive buildings, as storehouses, and offices, for the use of the place, besides dwelling-houses for those officers who are obliged to live upon the spot, in order to superintend the works. Here the royal yachts are generally kept; and near the dock is the  
seat

seat of Sir John Evelyn, called Say's Court, where Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, resided for some time, and in this yard completed his knowledge and skill in the practical part of naval architecture.

In this town are two hospitals, one of which was incorporated by King Henry VIII. in the form of a college, for the use of the seamen, and is commonly called Trinity-House of Deptford Strond; this contains twenty-one houses, and is situated near the church. The other, called Trinity-Hospital, has thirty-eight houses, fronting the street. This is a very handsome edifice, and has large gardens, well kept, belonging to it. Though this last is the finest structure, yet the other has the preference, on account of its antiquity; and as the Brethren of the Trinity hold their corporation by that house, they are obliged at certain times to meet there for business. Both these houses are for decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows, the men being allowed 20s. and the women 16s. a month.

To the north-west of Deptford is the Red-House, which is a collection of warehouses and storehouses built of red bricks, whence it had its name. It was consumed by fire in July, 1739, being then filled with hemp, flax, pitch, tar, and other commodities.

DITTON-PARK. See DATCHET.

DORLSTON, a small but pleasant village near Hackney, to which parish it belongs.

DRAYTON, a village in Middlesex, situated on the river Coln, about 18 miles west from London.

DULWICH, a very pleasant village in Surry, five miles from London, where there is a spring of the same medicinal waters as those of Sydenham wells, with which the master of the Green Man, formerly a house of good entertainment, served this city, and in particular St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The fine walk opposite to this house, through the woods, affords from its top a very noble prospect; but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the house, where, from under a tree distinguished by the name of The Oak of Honour, you have a view, as in a fine piece of painting, of the houses, as well as churches and other public edifices, from Putney down to Chelsea, with all the adjacent villages, together with Westminster, London, Deptford, and Greenwich, and over the great metropolis, as far as Highgate and Hampstead. But Dulwich is most famous for its college.

DULWICH.

**DULWICH COLLEGE** was founded and endowed, in 1619, by Mr. William Alleyn, who named it, *The College of God's Gift*. This gentleman was an actor of great reputation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the principal performer in many of Shakespeare's plays. An idle tradition, which is sufficiently exploded by the authors of the *Biographia Britannica*, hath assigned the following as his motive for this endowment: that once personating the Devil, he was so terrified at seeing a real Devil, as he imagined, upon the stage, that he soon after totally quitted his profession, and devoted the remainder of his life to religious exercises. He founded this college for a Master and Warden, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, with four Fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; and for six poor men, as many poor women, and twelve poor boys, to be educated in the college by one of the Fellows as schoolmaster, and by another as usher. In his original endowments he excluded all future benefactions to it, and constituted for Visitors the churchwardens of St. Botolph's, Bishopgate, St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and St. Saviour's, Southwark; who, upon occasion, were to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom all the members were to be sworn at their admission. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the founder himself, who was several years Master, lies buried. The Master of this college is Lord of the Manor for a considerable extent of ground, and enjoys all the luxurious affluence and ease of the Prior of a Monastery. Both he and the Warden must be unmarried, and are for ever debarred the privilege of entering into that state, on pain of being excluded the college; but, as the Warden always succeeds upon the death of the Master, great interest is constantly made by the unmarried men of the name of Allen to obtain the post of Warden.

The original edifice, which was begun about the year 1614, after a plan of Inigo Jones, is in the old taste, and contains the chapel, Master's apartments, &c. in the front, and the lodgings of the other inhabitants, &c. in the wings, whereof that on the east side was handsomely new-built, in 1739, at the expence of the college. Among the observables therein they have a little library of books, and had a good collection of plays given by old Mr. William Cartwright, an excellent comedian, and an acquaintance of the founder's: he was also a bookseller, and lived at the end of Turnstile-aleiy, by Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. Not far from the  
library



library there is in the west wing a long gallery, full of pictures, whereof the best were those left by the founder himself; to which were added also Mr. Cartwright's collections, and amongst them a curious picture of London, from a view said to be taken by Mr. John Norden, the topographer, in 1603, with the representation of the city procession on the Lord Mayor's day. The founder's picture is at full length, in a robe or gown, but the resemblance of his face is said to have been drawn when he lay dead in his coffin. And there is a portrait also of his former wife, Mary Queen of Scots, Henry Prince of Wales, Sir Thomas Gresham, and both the Cartwrights, elder and younger, with many other persons of note, as appears by an old catalogue preserved of them; but the little pictures of the Kings of England are discreetly enough hung in no very good light. A late Master's picture is also painted by Mr. Charles Stoppelair, lately a player; but it is not exposed in that gallery. The Master's rooms are richly adorned with very noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchase, on his entering into that station; and for his use there is a library to which every Master generally adds a number of books. The college is also accommodated with a very pleasant garden, adorned with walks and a great profusion of fruit-trees and flowers.

Over the entrance into the college is the following inscription:

Regnante Jacobo,  
 Primo totius Britanniae Monarcha,  
 Edvardus Alleyn, Arm.  
 Theromachiae Regiae praefectus,  
 Theatri fortunae dicti choragus,  
 Aequique sui Roscius,  
 Hoc collegium instituit,  
 Atque ad duodecem senes egenos,  
 Sex sc. viros, et totidem foeminas,  
 Commode sustentandos,  
 Paremque puerorum numerum alendum,  
 Et in Christi disciplina, et bonis literis, erudiendum,  
 Re satis ampla instruxit.  
 Porro,  
 Ne quod Deo dicaverat postmodum frustra fieret  
 Sedulo cavit:  
 Diplomate namque regio munitus iussit,  
 Ut a Magistro, Custode, et quatuor Sociis,  
 Qui et conscientiae vinculis astricti,  
 Et sua ipsorum utilitate admoniti,



Rem bene administrarent  
 In perpetuum regeretur.  
 Postquam annos bene multos collégio suo præfuisset,  
 Dierum tandem et bonorum  
 Operum satur,  
 Fato concessit,  
 VI. Kal. Decembris, A. D. MDCXXVI.  
 Beatus ille qui misertus est pauperum :  
 Abi tu, et fac similiter.

**DURHAMS**, in Hertfordshire, two miles north-west of Barnet, a seat which the Earl of Albemarle bought of Sir John Austin, and has since greatly beautified, by laying most of the neighbouring fields belonging to it into a park, and by turning and repairing the roads. The house is situated on an eminence that rises in a small valley, surrounded with pretty high hills at a little distance, so that in the summer months it affords an agreeable retreat ; but the soil around it being a stiff clay, the rain which falls in winter is detained on its surface, and renders the situation very moist and cold.

## E.

**EATON** is situated in Buckinghamshire, and lies immediately under Windsor castle ; and, by means of a wooden bridge over the Thames, is in a manner joined to Windsor. This village is pleasantly situated on the bank of that river, in a delightful valley, and healthy soil ; and has been for a long time famous for its royal college and school, founded by that unhappy Prince, King Henry VI. in the year 1440, for the education of seventy youths in classical learning, who are sent from hence to King's College, in Cambridge. Here likewise are educated a great number of the nobility, and young men of the most distinguished families in the kingdom, this royal foundation being one of the most celebrated seminaries for classical learning in his Majesty's dominions.

Eaton-College consists of two neat quadrangles ; one appropriated to the school, and the lodging of the masters and scholars ; in the midst of which is a handsome copper statue of the royal founder, standing on a marble pedestal, erected at the expence of the late Provost, Dr. Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's. In the other quadrangle are the apartments of the Provost and Fellows. On the south side of the inner court of this last quadrangle is the college library, which is one of the finest in England, with respect to the neatness of the room, the choice collection of the best authors, and the most

most valuable editions. This library has been lately much improved by the donations of Dr. Waddington, Bishop of Chichester; Dr. Godolphin, late Provost; the Rev. Mr. Raynolds; Nicholas Mann, Esq; master of the Charter-house; and other gentlemen of distinguished taste and learning, among whom we ought not to omit the late Richard Topham, of Windsor, Esq; whose fine collection of books and drawings, collected at a great expence from the originals in Rome and other parts of Italy, were presented to the college by his executors, Lord Chief Justice Reeves and Dr. Mead. The chapel, which is a plain Gothic structure, built with stone, in a very simple but elegant taste, forms one side of the quadrangle of the college we have mentioned.

The seventy King's scholars, as those are called who are on the foundation, when properly qualified, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's-college in Cambridge, but are not removed till there are vacancies in that college, and then they are called according to seniority; and after they have been three years at Cambridge they claim a fellowship. Besides those on the foundation, there are seldom less than 300 gentlemen's sons, who board at the masters houses, or within the bounds of the college. The school is divided into upper and lower, and each of these into three classes. To each school there is a master, and four assistant ushers. The revenue of the college amounts to about 5000*l.* a year.

**EAST SHENE**, a village about a mile and a half in the coach road from Richmond, where the Lord Viscount Palmerston, a descendant of Sir William Temple, has a fine seat and gardens. These gardens were laid out and finished by the great genius of Sir William, and were his principal delight at the close of his life.

**EDGEWARE**, a town twelve miles from London, in the road to St. Alban's, Watford, and Harrow on the Hill, is situated on the very edge of the county of Middlesex, and has a market on Wednesday. The old Roman way called Watling-Street passes by here from London.

The late Duke of Chandos built near this town one of the most noble seats in England, which he adorned and furnished at such vast expence, that it had scarce its equal in the kingdom. The great saloon or hall was painted by Paolucci, and the plaistering and gilding of the house was done by the famous Italian Pergotti. The columns supporting the building were all of marble: the grand stair-case was extremely

fine; the steps were marble, and every step was one whole piece twenty-two feet in length.

The avenue was spacious and majestic, and as it afforded the view of two fronts, joined as it were in one, the distance not permitting you to see the angle that was in the center, so you were agreeably deceived into the opinion, that the front of the house was twice as large as it really was : and yet on approaching nearer, you were again surprized, by perceiving a winding passage, opening, as it were, a new front to the eye of near an hundred and twenty feet wide, which you imagined not to have seen before.

The gardens were well designed, and the canals large and noble. The chapel was a singularity both in its building and the beauty of the workmanship, and the late Duke maintained there at one time a full choir, and had divine worship performed with the best music, after the manner of the chapel royal. But all this grandeur was soon at an end : the furniture and curiosities were brought to public auction; and this superb edifice quite demolished.

The land whereon this structure was erected was lately purchased by Mr. Hallet, an eminent cabinet-maker, who acquired a large fortune in that business; and he has built an elegant small house upon the ruins of the Duke of Chandos's large and magnificent seat.

**EDMONTON**, a village in Middlesex, in the road to Ware, seven miles and a half from London, which, though only a small village formerly, yet by the increase of its buildings it is become so considerable, that it has an assembly-room for its inhabitants, who are numerous and genteel.

**EFFINGHAM**, a village in Surry, three miles west-by-south of Leatherhead, and according to tradition was once a large and populous place, in which were sixteen churches. Indeed, there are still evident proofs of its being once much larger than it is at present; for in the fields and woods, wells and cavities like cellars have been frequently found, and in the church and chancel are several old stalls and remarkable monuments, some of which are very antient. It gives title to a branch of the Howard family, and has a fair on St. Lawrence's day.

**EGHAM**, a town in Surry, situated on the bank of the Thames almost opposite to Staines, and three miles on the east of Windfor. It has several good inns, a noble charity-school, and an alms-house built and endowed by Baron Denham,



ham, Surveyor of the Works to King Charles II. for five poor old women, each of whom have an orchard. The parsonage house was formerly the seat of Sir John Denham, who rebuilt it. This Sir John was the father of the poet of that name, who took great delight in this place. In the west part of the parish is Camomile-hill, remarkable for camomile growing upon it without cultivation; and on the backside of the town is Runny-mead, where King John was compelled to sign Magna Charta, and Charta de Foresta, by his Barons, in the year 1215.

ELING, GREAT and LITTLE, are situated in Middlesex, between Brentford and the Oxford road. Great Eling lies to the east of the other, and has a work-house and a charity-school, with a pretty church that has eight musical bells, and is the mother-church of that of Old Brentford.

ELSTREE, a village in Hertfordshire, situated on an eminence, within a mile of Stanmore, and in the road from Watford to High Barnet. It is also called Eaglestree, Illstree, and Idlestree. It is now a small village, and has a church which is but a mean structure. This is thought by Norden to have been the Roman city called Sullonica, mentioned by Antoninus as at the distance of twelve miles from London; but Camden and Horsley are of opinion it was on Brockley-hill in this neighbourhood, many urns, coins, Roman bricks, and other antiquities, having been dug up there, and at Pennywell near Brockley-hill are still visible the foundations of several walls, which according to tradition are the remains of a city.

ELTHAM, a town in Kent, seven miles from London, in the road to Maidstone. Here a palace was built by Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, who bestowed it upon Queen Eleanor, the wife of Edward I. King Edward II. constantly resided in this place, and his son being born here, was on that account called John of Eltham. The palace here was afterwards much enlarged by the succeeding kings, who when the court was kept at Greenwich often retired hither; and here were made the statutes of Eltham, by which the King's house is still governed. Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was often brought here, when an infant, for the benefit of the air. The town gives the title of Earl to the Prince of Wales; and there are here the houses of several rich citizens, and two charity-schools.

ENFIELD, a town in Middlesex, ten miles from London. Lord Lyttleton has quoted an ancient author who lived in the reign of Henry II. and who says, that the citizens



of London had a chace or forest that extended from Houndfitch near 12 miles north, and that it was the property of the citizens. Enfield Chace, the only part now remaining of this extensive forest, has been many years the property of the crown, and is at present annexed to the duchy of Lancaster. Almost in the center of Enfield Chace, are the ruins of an old house, said to have belonged to the Earls of Essex. Here is a fine lodge for the ranger, and the skirts of the chace abound with handsome country houses belonging to the citizens of London. When King James I. resided at Theobald's, this chace was well stocked with deer, and all sorts of game; but in the civil wars it was stripped both of the game and timber, and even let out in farms: however, after the Restoration, it was again laid open, woods were planted, and the whole chace afresh stocked with deer. Enfield was formerly a royal seat, of which there are still some remains; and by the coats of arms yet visible in some parts of it, seems to have been built by Sir Thomas Lovel, Knt. of the Garter, and Secretary of State to King Henry VII. It has a market on Saturdays, and two annual fairs. The church stands in the middle of the town, and is a fair Gothic structure. There is also a meeting house for dissenters, and several elegant seats in its neighbourhood.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, a village in Berkshire, in the parish of Egham, where are several pleasant seats.

EPPING, a town in Essex, seventeen miles from London. The markets, which are on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions, are kept in Epping-street, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. There are several fine seats in Epping Forest, which is a royal chace, and extends from the town almost to London.

EPSOM, a well built and handsome town in Surry, sixteen miles from London, abounds with very genteel houses, which are principally the retreats of the merchants and citizens of London, and is a delightful place open to Bansted Downs. Its mineral waters, which issue from a rising ground nearer Ashted than Epsom, were discovered in 1618, and soon became extremely famous; but though they are not impaired in virtue, they are far from being in the same repute as formerly; however, the salt made of them is valued all over Europe. The hall, galleries, and other public apartments, are now run to decay; and there remains only one house on the spot, which is inhabited by a countryman and his wife, who carry the waters in bottles to the adjacent places. Horse-races are annually held on the neighbouring  
downs

downs. The town extends about a mile and a half in a semi-circle from the church to Lord Guildford's fine seat at Durdans; and, as Mr. Whateley observes, there are here so many fields, meadows, orchards and gardens, that a stranger would be at a loss to know whether this was a town in a wood, or a wood in a town. There are many fine seats in this neighbourhood, besides Durdans, already mentioned, as the late Lord Baltimore's, the Lady Fielding's, Earl of Berkshire's.

ERITH, a village in Kent, situated on the banks of the Thames below Woolwich, and about fourteen miles from London. For Sir Sampson Gideon's house here, see BELVIDERE.

ESHER, a village in Surry, situated near Walton upon Thames and Hampton Court, of which last it affords a fine prospect, as well as of the other parts of Middlesex.

ESHER PLACE, was the seat of the late Henry Pelham, Esq; The house is a Gothic structure built of a brownish red brick, with stone facings to the doors, windows, &c. It stands upon almost the lowest ground belonging to it, and has the river Mole gliding close by it and through the grounds. This house was originally one of those built by Cardinal Wolfey; but the late Mr. Pelham rebuilt the whole, except the two towers in the body of the house, which are the same that belonged to the old building, and the whole is rebuilt in the same style of architecture it was before, which uniformity is certainly better than an unnatural mixture of Gothic and modern, too often practised. There is a fine summer-house built upon a hill on the left hand as you enter, which commands the view of the house, park, and country round on both sides the Thames for many miles. The park or ground in which the house is situated appears quite plain and unadorned; yet perhaps not a little art has been used to give it this natural and simple appearance, which is certainly very pleasing.

The grove was planted by the same masterly hand as that at Claremont; but the necessity of accommodating the young plantation to some large trees which grew there before, has confined its variety. The groups are few and small; there was not room for larger or for more; there were no opportunities to form continued narrow glades between opposite lines; the vacant spaces are therefore chiefly irregular openings spreading every way, and great differences of distance between the trees are the principal variety; but the grove winds

winds along the bank of a large river, on the side and at the foot of a very sudden ascent, the upper part of which is covered with wood. In one place it presses close to the covert; retires from it in another; and in a third stretches across a bold recess, which runs up high into the thicker. The trees sometimes overspread the flat below; sometimes leave an open space to the river; at other times crown the brow of a large knole, climb up a steep, or hang on a gentle declivity. These varieties in the situation more than compensate for the want of variety in the disposition of the trees; and the many happy circumstances which concur

—In Esther's peaceful grove,

Where Kent and Nature vie for Pelham's love,  
render this little spot more agreeable than any at Claremont.

The wood in the park is well disposed, and consists of fine oak, elm, and other trees, and the whole country round appears finely shaded with wood.

The grand floor of the house is elegantly finished, and consists of six rooms. The great parlour is carved and gilt in a taste suitable to the style of the house, with a curious marble chimney-piece and slab. In this room are the portraits of Mr. Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, Lord Townshend, Duke of Rutland, the late Duke of Devonshire, and the late Duke of Grafton; a picture of Lady Catherine Pelham and her son is over the chimney. In the drawing room over the chimney there is a picture of King Charles II. when only eleven years old, by Vandyke. The library is curiously finished, and there is a good collection of books in it. Some say it was at this house Cardinal Wolsey was first seized by order of Henry VIII. on his refusing to annul his marriage with Queen Catherine, that he might marry Ann Boleyn, and which refusal brought on his fall.

**EVENY FARM**, in Middlesex, is situated between the streams of the Coln, on the north side of Staines, and belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

**EWEL**, a town near Epsom in Surry, fourteen miles from London. Here a plentiful spring breaks out in several different spots, and becomes the head of a fine stream as clear as crystal, that runs over Epsom meadows, and falls into the Thames at Kingston. It has a market on Thursdays, and two annual fairs.

**FETCHAM**,



## F.

**FETCHAM**, a village near Leatherhead, where is the seat of Thomas Revel, Esq; on which no cost has been spared to render a most beautiful situation by nature more delightful by art.

**FINCHLEY**, a village in Middlesex, between Hendon and Coneyhatch, is seven miles north of London. It has a charity-school. Here was a superb palace built by Henry VIII. called Nonsuch, which Charles II. gave his favourite mistress the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled it down and sold the materials; and a large farm-house has been made out of part of its ruins, and the gardens turned into corn-fields.

**FOOTS CRAY PLACE**, in Kent, about twelve miles from London, was the seat of Bouchier Cleeve, Esq; and was built by himself, after a design of Palladio, of the Ionic order, and is very elegant. The original design had four porticoes, three of which are filled up to get more room. The hall is octagonal, and has a gallery round, which conveys you to the bedchambers. It is enlightened from the top, and is very beautiful. The edifice is built of stone, but the offices, which are on each side at some distance, are brick. The house stands on a rising ground, with a gradual descent from it till you come to the water, which from the house appears to be a small river gliding along through the whole length of the ground: and in that part of the water which is opposite to the house, there is a fine cascade constantly flowing out of it; but this water which appears to be such a pretty natural stream, is in reality artificial, and is brought from the river Cray which runs just by. When the canal or cut which is made through the ground to receive the water from the river is full, it forms the cascade before the house, by flowing over in that place, and the surplus water being instantly buried in the ground, is again conveyed away under this cut or canal to the main stream. The chief beauty of the ground about the house consists in its simplicity, it being entirely without ornament, and the whole of it a kind of lawn, having little besides the plain turf. The situation is pleasant, and the prospect from the house very good. The disposition of the rooms within the house appear to be very convenient, and the several apartments are elegantly finished and suitably furnished. The Chinese bed and other furniture of this kind in the principal bed-chamber, is perfectly beautiful. The gallery, which extends the whole



whole length of the north front of the house, is a very grand room, and is filled with pictures by the most eminent masters; and there are several other good pieces of this kind in the dining-room and parlour, of all which the following is an exact list:

Pictures at Foots Cray Place.

Common Parlour.

Seven sea pieces, Vandeveldt.

A small Dutch kitchen, Calf.

Landscape, Wynantz.

Mocking Christ, Bassano.

View of the Rialto, Marieschi.

View of St. Mark's-place and Bull-feast at Venice, Canaletti and Chimeroli.

Moon-light, Vandaneer.

Emblematical picture, Gulio Carpioni.

Landscape under it, by Glauber; figures by Larefs.

Doge's palace, Carlovarin.

A sea-port and market in Holland, Wynix.

Landscape, by Glauber; figures by Larefs.

A smith's shop, Old Wyke.

Oval landscape, Lambert.

Gallery West End.

Landscape morning, Claude Lorraine.

Ditto evening, ditto.

Venus and Cupid, Vandyke.

Landscape, Both.

North Front.

Adoration of the shepherds, Old Colosi.

Temple of the Muses, Romanelli.

Susanna and the Elders, Guerchino.

Wolf and dogs, by Snyders; the landscape by Rubens.

Flower-piece, Van Hyfum.

Landscape, Wynantz.

Ditto, Swaneveldt.

Flower-piece, Van Hyfum.

Abraham and Hagar, Rembrandt.

Landscape, Paul Potter.

Jacob with his flocks, Rosa Tivoli.

Landscape, Gaspar Poussin.

Fruit-piece, De Heem.

French King on horseback, by Vandermeulen.

Three horses mounted, Vandyke.

East

## East End.

Judgment of Paris, Giuseppe Chiari.

Landscape, Hobima.

Paradise, Tempesta.

Landscape by Paul Brill; figures Annibal Carracci.

## South Side.

Lapithæ and Centaurs, L. Giordano.

Landscape, Wouverman.

Country-wake, Teniers.

Landscape, Wouverman.

View of Venice, Canaletti.

Holy family, Rubens.

Madona, Carlo Dolci.

Christ blessing St. Francis, Annibal Carracci.

Dead Christ, ditto.

Smith's forge, Brouwer.

Cat and boys, Old Meris.

Dead game and figures, Snyder and Rubens.

Heracitus and Democritus, Rembrandt.

Sea-piece, Vandeveldt.

Boy and goat, Vanderborch.

A view of the Rhone, Teniers.

Cattle, Adrian Vandeveldt.

Circumcision, Paul Veronese.

View in Venice, Canaletti.

Venus and Adonis, Rubens.

A Dutch lover, Jan. Stein.

A view near Harlem, Ruysdale,

Presentation of Christ, Rembrandt.

Miraculous draught of fishes, Teniers.

John Steen playing on a violin, himself.

Head, Hans Holbein.

Toilette, Meizu.

## Drawing-Room.

Temple of Delphos, Petro de Cortona.

A retreat, Bourognone.

Woman taken in adultery, Pordenoni.

Dead game, Fyt.

Field of battle, Bourognone.

Diogenes, Salvator Rosa.

Landscape, Gaspar Poussin.

Dutchmen, Le Duck.

Boors drinking, Ostade.

Landscape, Gaspar Poussin.

Boys

Boys at cards, Morellio.

Faith, Hope, and Charity, by Lorhetto di Verona.

Inside of a church at Antwerp, by Denief; figures, Old Franks.

Portrait, Rembrandt.

Magdalen, Francisco Mola.

Democritus in the posture Hippocritus found him in near Abdera, by Salvator Rosa.

Admittance to see the house is by tickets, and the days are every Thursday during the summer-season.

FROGMORE, near Windsor, the seat of the late Duchess Dowager of Northumberland, lately purchased by the Hon. Edward Walpole, Esq;

FULHAM, a village four miles from London, on the side of the Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge to Putney; for the passing of it, not only horses, coaches, and other carriages, but also foot passengers pay toll. The manor of Fulham is the demesne of the Bishops of London, and has been so ever since the time of William the Conqueror; and here they have a palace.

#### G.

GATTON, a very small borough in Surry, eighteen miles from London, under the side of a hill in the road to Ryegate. This is a very ancient town; and, from the Roman coins and other antiquities found here, is supposed to have been well known to the Romans: but though it is a borough by prescription, and has sent members to parliament ever since the 29th of Henry VI. and though it was formerly a large and populous place, it now resembles a very mean village, it having only a small church, and neither a fair nor market. The members are returned by its constable, who is annually chosen at the Lord of the manor's court. This parish is famous for a quarry of white stone, which, though very soft, will endure the fire admirably well, but neither the sun nor the air; on which account it is much used for glass-houses, and by chymists and bakers.

GERRARD'S CROSS, a village in Buckinghamshire, situated about twenty-eight miles from London, between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield. Here is a charity-school, built and endowed by the late Duke of Portland, for 20 boys and 15 girls, who are taught and clothed, and two of the children put out apprentices every year. Near this place is also a fine seat of the Duke of Portland.

GORHAM-

**GORHAMBURY**, a little to the west of St. Alban's, was formerly the paternal estate of the great Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, and Viscount of St. Alban's, and is now the seat of the Lord Viscount Grimston.

**GRAVESEND**, a town in Kent, twenty-two miles from London, situated on the Thames, opposite to Tilbury fort, about six miles east from Dartford, and about the same distance from Rochester. In the reign of Richard II. the French and Spaniards sailed up the Thames to this town, and having plundered and burnt it, carried away most of the inhabitants. To enable the town to recover this loss, the Abbot of St. Mary le Grace on Tower hill, to whom King Richard II. had granted a manor belonging to Gravesend, obtained that the inhabitants of Gravesend and Milton should have the sole privilege of carrying passengers by water from hence to London, at 2d. a head, or 4s. the whole fare; but the fare is now raised to 9d. a head in the tilt boat, and 1s. in the wherry. The former must not take in above forty passengers, and the latter no more than ten. The Watermen's company are by act of parliament obliged to provide officers at Billingsgate and at Gravesend, who at every time of high water, by night and day, are at their respective places to ring publicly a bell set up for that purpose, for fifteen minutes, to give notice to the tilt boats and wherries to put off; and coaches ply at Gravesend at the landing of people from London to carry them to Rochester. King Henry VIII. raised a platform here and at Milton, and these towns were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, by the name of the portreve (which has been changed to that of mayor), the jurat, and inhabitants of Gravesend and Milton. The whole town being burnt down in 1727, the parliament in the year 1731 granted 5000l. for rebuilding its church. Here is a very handsome charitable foundation, Mr. Henry Pinnock having, in 1624, given twenty-one dwelling-houses and a house for a master weaver to employ the poor in; and a good estate is also settled for the repairs.

Within a few years past, great improvements have been made in the lands near this town, by turning them into kitchen gardens, with the produce of which Gravesend not only supplies the neighbouring places for many miles round, but also sends great quantities to the London markets, particularly of asparagus, that of Gravesend being preferred to that of Battersea. As all outward-bound ships are obliged to anchor in this road till they have been visited by the cus-



tom-house officers, and as they generally stay here to take in provisions, the town is full of seamen, and in a constant hurry.

**GRAY'S THURROCK**, a town in Essex, nineteen miles from London, so called from its ancient Lords the Grays of Codnor. It has a very good market for corn and cattle on Thursday, and two annual fairs.

**GREENWICH**, a very pleasant town in Kent, situated six miles from London, has been the birth-place of several of our monarchs, particularly Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; and here K. Edward VI. died. A palace was erected at this place by Humphry Duke of Gloucester, who named it Placentia. This palace was enlarged by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII. but being afterwards suffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by King Charles II. who began another, a most magnificent edifice, and lived to see the first wing finished. See **GREENWICH HOSPITAL**.

King Charles II. also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and caused a royal observatory to be erected on the top of the steep of the hill. This edifice his Majesty erected for the use of the celebrated Mr. Flamsteed, and it still retains the name of that great astronomer: his Majesty likewise furnished it with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time.

That which is properly the palace here, is an edifice of no great extent, and it is now converted into apartments for the Governor of the Royal Hospital, and the Ranger of the park. This park is well stocked with deer, and affords, says the ingenious Mr. Young, as much variety, in proportion to its size, as any in the kingdom; but the views from the Observatory, and the One-tree hill, are beautiful beyond imagination, particularly the former. The projection of these hills is so bold, that you do not look down upon a gradually falling slope or flat inclosures, but at once upon the tops of branching trees, which grow in knots and clumps out of deep hollows and embrowning dells: the cattle which feed on the lawns, which appear in breaks among them, seem moving in a region of fairy land. A thousand natural openings among the branches of the trees break upon little picturesque views of the swelling surf, which, when illumined by the sun, have an effect pleasing beyond the power of fancy to exhibit. This is the fore-ground of the landscape: a little farther, the eye falls on that noble structure the hospital,

pital, in the midst of an amphitheatre of wood; then the two reaches of the river make that beautiful serpentine which forms the Isle of Dogs, and presents the floating millions of the Thames. To the left appears a fine tract of country leading to the capital, which there finishes the prospect.

Greenwich is said to contain 1350 houses. Its parish church, which has been lately rebuilt by the Commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches, is a very handsome structure, dedicated to St. Alphage, Archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have been slain by the Danes in the year 1012, on the spot where the church now stands. There is a college at the end of the town, fronting the Thames, for the maintenance of twenty decayed old housekeepers, twelve out of Greenwich, and eight who are to be alternately chosen from Snottisham and Castle-Rising in Norfolk. This is called the Duke of Norfolk's College, though it was founded and endowed, in 1613, by Henry Earl of Northampton, the Duke of Norfolk's brother, and by him committed to the care of the Mercer's company. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the Earl's body is laid, which, as well as his monument, was removed hither a few years ago from the chapel of Dover Castle. The pensioners, besides meat, drink, and lodging, are allowed 1s. 6d. a week, with a gown every year, linen once in two years, and hats once in four years.

In the year 1560, Mr. Lambard, author of the Perambulation of Kent, also built and founded an hospital called Queen Elizabeth's College, said to be the first erected by an English protestant. There are likewise two charity schools in this parish, one founded by Sir William Boreman, knt. for twenty boys, who are cloathed, boarded, and taught; they wear green coats and caps: and the other by Mr. John Roan, who left his estate for teaching also twenty boys reading, writing, and arithmetic, and allowing 2l. per annum for each boy's cloaths. These wear grey coats.

The river Thames is here very broad, and the channel deep; and at some very high tides the water is salt, though it is usually sweet and fresh.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL stands on the spot where was the palace of several of our Kings. The first wing of this noble and superb edifice, erected by King Charles II. was designed to be applied to the same use. Indeed, from the magnificence of the structure, it can scarcely be taken for any thing less than the palace of a great monarch. However, King William III. being very desirous of promoting

the trade, navigation, and naval strength of this kingdom, by inviting great numbers of his subjects to betake themselves to the sea, gave this noble palace, and several other edifices, with a considerable spot of ground, for the use of those English seamen and their children, who by age, wounds, or other accidents, should be disabled from farther service at sea, and for the widows and children of such as were slain in fighting at sea, against the enemies of their country. King William also, by his letters patent, in 1694, appointed commissioners for the better carrying on his pious intentions, and therein desired the assistance of his good subjects, as the necessity of his affairs did not permit him to advance so considerable a sum towards this work as he desired. In conformity to this request, many benefactions were made both in that and the succeeding reigns to this noble charity, which, according to the tables hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209l. and afterwards the estate of the Earl of Derwentwater, who bore a principal part in the rebellion in 1715, amounting to 6000 per annum, was given by parliament to this hospital. The first range had cost King Charles II. 36,000l. and another was ordered to be built on the same model: this has been completed with equal magnificence, and the whole structure entirely finished.

The front to the Thames consists of these two ranges of stone buildings, with the Governor's house at the back part in the center, behind which the park, well planted with trees, rises with a noble ascent. These buildings, between which is a large area, perfectly correspond with each other, and each range is terminated by a very noble dome.

In each front to the Thames, two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns, finely wrought, support their pediments, and the same order is continued in pilasters along the building. The projection of the entablatures gives an agreeable diversity of light and shade. In the center of each part, between these ranges of Corinthian columns, is the door, which is of the Doric order, and adorned above with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of these lofty columns are two series of windows, enlightening two floors. The undermost, which are the smallest, have rustic cases crowned with pediments; while the upper series, which are larger and more lofty, are adorned with the orders, and with upright pointed pediments. Over these is an Attic story; the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilasters supports a regular Attic course: the pilasters of this order rising over  
ever



every column and pilaster of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly disposed, and the top is crowned with a handsome ballustrade.

The buildings, which are continued from these, and face the area, correspond with them, though in a finer and more elegant manner. In the center of both is a range of columns supporting a pediment, and at each corner a range of Corinthian pilasters. The front is rusticated, and there are two series of windows. The domes at the end, which are 120 feet high, are supported on coupled columns, as are the porticos below; and under one of these is the chapel, which is adorned on the inside with the greatest elegance and beauty.

On the sides of the gate which opens to these buildings from the park, are placed a large terrestrial and celestial globe, in which the stars are gilt; and in the center of the area is fixed, on a pedestal, a statue of his Majesty King George II.

The hall of this hospital is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, particularly the cieling and upper end; and the following is a particular description thereof:

#### The Cupola.

In the center is a compass, with its proper points duly bearing. In the coving or dish of the cupola are the four Winds painted in stone colour, in alto-relievo, with their different attitudes.

Eurus, or the East Wind, arising out of the East, winged, with a lighted torch in his right hand as bringing light to the earth; with his left-hand he seems to push the morning star out of the firmament: the demi-figures and boys which form the group, shew the morning dews that fall before him.

Auster, or the South Wind, his wings dropping water, is pressing forth rains from a bag, the little boys near him throwing about thunder and lightning.

Zephyrus, or the West Wind, accompanied by little Zephyrs with baskets of flowers scattering them around him: the figure playing on the flute, signifies the joy and pleasure of the spring season.

Boreas, or the North Wind, with dragon's wings, denoting his fury: his boisterous companions are flinging about hailstones, snow, &c.

#### The three Sides of the Cupola.

Over the three doors are large oval tables, with the names



in gold letters of such benefactors as have given one hundred pounds or upwards towards the building of this charitable foundation.

Names of Benefactors.

	£.
King William III <sup>d</sup> .	19,500
Archbishop of Canterbury	206
Lord Somers	500
Earl of Pembroke	500
Duke of Shrewsbury	500
Earl of Portland	250
Lord Godolphin	200
Sir Stephen Fox	200
Sir John Trevor	200
Lord Chief Justice Holt	100
Queen Anne	6472
Ralph Thursby, Esq;	500
Thomas Blackmore, Esq;	100
John de la Fontain, Esq;	2000
Benjamin Overton, Esq;	300
Sir James Bateman	103
James Taylor, Gent.	102
Robert Osbolston, Esq;	20,000
Sir John Cropley	2000
Mr. Evelyn	2000
John Evelyn, Esq;	1000
Sir Thomas Lane	100
Sir John Houblon	100
Lord Chief Justice Treby	100
Sir Patience Ward	100
Sir William Ashurst	100
Sir Richard Onslow	100
Richard Smith, Esq;	126
Elizabeth Bridges	100
Sir Joshua Child	300
Brokes Bridges, Esq;	350

There are many other lesser benefactions, which are registered in a book for that purpose.

These tables are adorned with demi-seraphims, who extend their wings over them and denote Mercy.

Each table is attended by two charity-boys, as if carved in white marble, sitting on great corbels pointing up to the figure

figure of Charity in a niche, intimating that what money is given there is for their support.

N. B. Out of all that is given for shewing the halls, only three-pence in the shilling is allowed to the person that shews them; the rest makes an excellent fund for the yearly maintenance of not less than twenty poor boys, who are the sons of mariners that have been either slain or disabled in the service of their country.

Out of this fund these boys are entirely provided for, are cloathed, fed, and are also taught such a share of mathematical learning as fits them out to the sea service, and consequently helps to make a perpetual supply of skilful seamen, who are the safeguard of our country.

#### Explanation of the Great-Hall.

In the middle of the great oval, under a canopy of state, and attended by the four cardinal virtues, are King William and Queen Mary, Concord sitting between, Cupid holding the scepter, while King William presents Peace and Liberty to Europe, and tramples on Tyranny and Arbitrary Power.

Underneath is a figure of Architecture holding a drawing of part of the hospital, and pointing up to the royal founders.

Near them is Time bringing Truth to light: below them are Wisdom and Virtue, represented by Pallas and Hercules, destroying Calumny, Detraction, and Envy, with other vices.

In the circumference of the oval are the twelve signs of the Zodiac with their proper attitudes, over which preside the four seasons of the year:

Spring or Flora, over Aries, Taurus, Gemini.

Summer or Ceres, over Cancer, Leo, Virgo.

Autumn or Bacchus, over Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius.

Hyems or Winter, over Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces.

Apollo on high, drawn by four white horses, the Hours, &c. flying round him, Dewes falling before him, going his celestial course through the Zodiac, and giving light to the whole cieling.

The oval frame is supported by stone figures, and grouped with all sorts of marine trophies in stone colour.

Each end of the cieling is raised in perspective, with balustrades and Colossean figures, which support elliptical arches, forming galleries, in which are the several arts and sciences relating to navigation,

In

In the middle of the gallery next the Upper Hall, is the stern of a British man of war, with a figure of Victory filling her with spoils and trophies taken from the enemy.

Under the man of war is a figure that represents the city of London sitting on Thame and Isis, with the smaller rivers bringing treasures unto her. The river Tine is there pouring forth his plenty of coals.

In the center of the gallery at the lower end of the hall, is the stern of a Spanish galley filled with trophies, &c. Under it is the Severn with her lampreys, and the Humber with his pigs of lead, which with Thamesis and the Tine compose the four great rivers of England.

On the left hand is that noble Danish knight Tycho Brahe; near him is Copernicus with his system in his hand; by him is an old philosopher pointing to some remarkable mathematical figures of the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton.

On the right in this gallery is the celebrated English astronomer the Rev. Mr. Flamsteed, who holds the construction of the great eclipse which happened April the 22d, 1715. Close by him is his ingenious disciple Mr. Thomas Weston, formerly master of the academy in Greenwich: he is assisting Mr. Flamsteed in making observations, with a large quadrant, (whilst an old man at the clock is counting the time) of the moon's descent upon the Severn, which at certain times, when she is in her perigee, makes such a roll of the tides, called the Eagre, as is very dangerous to all in its way.

In the four great angles are the four elements, Fire, Air, Earth, and Water, with their several symbols, offering their various productions to King William and Queen Mary, while Fame at one end of the oval descends sounding the praise of the royal pair.

In the frieze around the hall is this inscription:

*"Pietas augusta, ut habitent secure, et publice alantur, qui publicæ securitati invigilarunt, Regia Grenovici Mariæ auspiciis, sublevandis nautis, destinata, regnantibus Gulielmo et Maria, MDCXCIV."*

On the north-side of the hall are painted in niches eight of the most social Virtues, viz. Humanity, Benignity, Goodness, Generosity, Mercy, Liberality, Magnanimity, and Hospitality.

The sides are decorated with fluted pilasters, shells, &c.

The Upper-Hall.

In the cicling, which is elevated in perspective, is Queen Anne

Anne with Prince George of Denmark, supported by Virtue heroic, Concord conjugal, Liberality, Piety, Victory, &c.

Neptune surrendering his trident to the Prince as Lord High-Admiral of the British Seas.

Neptune is attended by Tritons and other deities of the sea, bringing their respective offerings, while Juno or the Air, and Æolus, god of the winds, are commanding a calm.

In the coverings are the four quarters of the world, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with their several attitudes, &c. admiring our maritime power.

In the angles of the coving are the arms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, adorned with great festoons of sea shells, trophies of war, vast pots of flowers, which embellish the compartments, &c.

On the left-hand side as you enter the Upper Hall, in the great basso-relievo, heightened with gold, is the Revolution, or the Landing of the Prince of Orange, who is welcomed on shore by Britannia, attended by Reason of state, and Love of her country.

Behind this glorious prince is Neptune, Amphitrite, &c. giving up their great charge, little Cupids riding in the sails.

Over the prince's head is a figure that signifies Good Omen; Jupiter or Divine Power holding a scroll, on which is this motto,

“Anglorum spes magna.”

On the right-hand over the chimney is the Accession or Landing of King George at Greenwich; on his right-hand is Peace, on his left-hand Happiness; he is led on by Truth and Justice, Religion and Liberty; before him falls Rebellion.

St. George, the tutelar saint of England, attends his sacred car, treading on a slain dragon. Over his head is Eternity, holding an immortal crown to reward good princes, Fame flying before him sounding his praise.

At a distance is a view of part of the royal hospital, with crouds of people rejoicing at his Majesty's happy arrival.

On the Great Front,

Is Mercury, messenger of the gods, descending, who with one hand points to the family of George I. and with his other to this motto above in the frize,

“Jam nova progenies cœlo,” &c.

Angels,



Angels, Cupids, &c. drawing the curtain, and opening the scene, where his Majesty is sitting, and leaning on a terrestrial globe, as Providence descends and puts the scepter into his hands.

On his right-hand is Prudence, represented by the Princess of Wales; also Concord with the fasces, by the Queen of Prussia. Over the king's head is Astraea with her balance returning to the earth, which is represented by Cybele, or the Princess Sophia.

Under Astraea are little Cupids with this motto,

"Jam redit et virgo," &c.

alluding to Justice and the Golden Age restored, who is on her right-hand pouring forth riches, &c. from a cornucopia.

Over all is a figure holding a pyramid, which signifies Stability, or the glory of princes.

On his Majesty's knee leans Prince Frederic; by him his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on whose left-hand is a figure representing Naval Victory with a trident, rostral crown, palm, and laurel, holding a vast scroll, on which are recorded several of the gallant English actions at sea.

Peace and Plenty are offering at his Majesty's feet; the little genii of Painting, Poetry, and Musick, represented by the three young princesses; round the cornucopia, are Prince William and his other sisters playing with a dove, shewing the love and harmony in this illustrious family. Sir James Thornhill, the painter, on the right-hand.

Great variety of Cupids are flying with vast festoons of flowers wreathing them round the columns: some bringing baskets, others throwing flowers into the vases, which are in great golden altars, sending forth incense, between the pillars; all together denoting the extraordinary joy on this great occasion.

As you go out of the hall, on the left-hand of the arch, in basso-relievo heightened with gold, is shewn that our trade, commerce, and public wealth, are chiefly owing to our navy.

Britannia pointing to a figure denoting the Public Weal, while Mercury points to the stern of a ship, on the ensign of which is written,

"Salus Publica."

Plenty underneath pouring riches into the lap of Commerce, who is sitting on bales of good, &c. holding a rudder, the emblem of Navigation.

On

On the right-hand side of the arch is represented the British power by Britannia holding the trident between Oceanus and Cybele, pointing to a figure leaning on a pillar, which signifies Public Security; by her is a man of war, where there is this motto,

“Securitas Publica.”

All these basso relievo's are supported by Tritons, and all the basements adorned with trophies marine.

All strangers who see this hall pay two-pence each, and this income is applied to the support of the mathematical school for the sons of sailors, as before observed.

For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy and in the service of the merchants pays 6d. a month. This is stopped out of the pay of all sailors, and delivered in at the Sixpenny Receiver's office on Tower-hill. And therefore a seaman who can produce an authentic certificate of his being disabled, and rendered unfit for the sea-service, by defending any ship belonging to his Majesty's British subjects, or in taking any ship from the enemy, may be admitted into this hospital, and receive the same benefit from it, as if he had been in his Majesty's immediate service.

There are at present near 2000 old or disabled seamen, and 100 boys, the sons of seamen, instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy: but there are no out-pensioners, as at Chelsea. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing sixteen ounces each; three pounds of beef; two of mutton; a pint of pease; a pound and a quarter of cheese; two ounces of butter; fourteen quarts of beer, and 1s. a week tobacco-money: the tobacco-money of the boatswains is 2s. 6d. a week each; that of their mates 1s. 6d. and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank. Besides which, each common pensioner receives, once in two years, a suit of blue cloaths, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neck-cloths, three shirts, and two night caps.

This hospital has about 100 governors, composed of the nobility, great officers of state, and persons in high posts under the King. The principal officers of the house, with their annual salaries, are,

The Governor	—	—	£ 1000
Lieutenant-Governor	—	—	300
Treasurer	—	—	200
Three Captains, each	—	—	200

Six

Six Lieutenants, each	—	—	£. 100
Two Chaplains, each	—	—	100
A Physician and Surgeon, each	—	—	200
A Clerk of the Cheque	—	—	100
Auditor	—	—	100

GUBBINS, or GOBIONS, near North-Mims, in Hertfordshire, had its name from its ancient Lord Sir Richard Gobion. In the reign of Henry VII. it belonged to the family of the Mores, when it was called More-Hall; but on the attainder of the great Sir Thomas More, Lord High Chancellor of England, it was forfeited to the Crown, and settled on the Princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, who held it till her death. It afterwards came into the possession of several families, and was at length purchased by the late Sir Jeremy Sambroke. The manor-house and gardens are very beautiful, the latter of which have been thus described:—"Crossing the road which leads to Gobion's house, and soon after turning to the left, we entered a delightful path, which conducted us into a charming wood. This walk is irregularly cut through the underwood, but the lofty oaks which overshadow it are not disturbed. After this labyrinth we came suddenly into a most delightful spot. It is a perfect rotunda, of about the same diameter with the ring in Hyde-Park. Here the underwood is intirely taken away; but the oak trees, which are very straight, and vastly high, remain intire. They are a great many, and the ground between them is intirely covered with a thick short moss of the colour of gold. The whole is furrounded by a gravel-walk about eight feet wide. On one side is a large alcove. Opposite to the place of our entrance into this recess is another avenue, which brought us to a large alcove, situate at the end of an oblong piece of water, on each side of whose banks are fine gravel-walks, lined with rows of trees. This pond is so formed, that a part of it is deep, and therefore the bottom not easily seen, but the other part is shallow; and it may be filled and emptied (as may the other reservoirs here) at pleasure. The grass at the bottom, when covered with water, hath a fine effect. From this alcove we have a view over the water to a fine large figure of Time, rising from the base, with his wings prepared for flight, and holding a large sun-dial in his hands; beyond whom, through a vista, the eye is led to an obelisk at a considerable distance beyond the gardens. Leaving this spot we turned to the right through



through a beautiful walk of trees that led to the house; the front is towards the wood; from whence we were conducted through a most superb and elegant walk, which terminated at a summer-house, built of wood, in the lattice manner, and painted green. We then turned to the left through meandering walks cut through the underwood (the oaks also here being intire) to a grotto, which having passed a large arch presents itself across the walk, and through it we behold a cascade. Continuing onwards, we turned to the right, when a winding walk brought us to a seat where the cascade has a more distant sound. This is a very contemplative situation. From this seat a walk brought us to a good statue of Hercules, in a leaning position; from whence, through a verdant arch, appears a beautiful canal, at the end of which is an handsome temple, whose front is supported by four pillars. In this temple are two busts of Miss Sambrookes, the two ladies who are now possessors of this delightful place. On one side this canal is a Roman gladiator, very well executed. Leaving the canal we ascended a straight walk, which brought us on the left hand to a Cleopatra, as stung with an asp. This figure stands on a pedestal, in a meadow at some distance; and on our right appeared a very large and beautiful urn. The top of our walk terminated at a large oak, from whence there is a view, over the canal just mentioned, to the gladiator, and from thence through a grove to a lofty pigeon-house. Turning to the right we came to a neat and retired bowling-green, at one end of which is the urn before-mentioned, at the other a summer-house full of orange and lemon trees. On one side of the green is a statue of Venus, and on the other one of Adonis. Leaving this place we gently descended, through some pleasant and regular walks, to the figure of Time already noticed, from whence we came again to the piece of water first above-mentioned."

GUILFORD, or GUILDFORD, a considerable borough in Surry, situated on the river Wey, 31 miles from London, and governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen. Here the assizes are sometimes held, and always elections for members of parliament, the town itself returning two. Not far from the town are the ruinous walls of an old castle, this having been in the Saxon times a royal villa, where many of our Kings long after kept their festivals. Here were formerly two or three convents, one of which was, not long ago, the seat of Daniel Coswall, Esq; and had a delightful

H

park



park adjoining to it. There were also three churches in the town; but one of them fell down in the year 1740. Here is a charity school founded by King Edward VI. and an alms-house founded by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, who endowed it with lands worth 300l. a year, 100l. of which he ordered to be employed in setting the poor at work, and the other 200l. he allotted for the maintenance of a master, twelve brethren, and eight sisters, who are to have 2s. 6d. a week: the Archbishop's birth-day is annually commemorated in it; and the Archbishop of Canterbury is its visitor. There are here likewise two charity schools for 30 boys, and 20 girls; and a fine circular course for horse-races, which begin when the Newmarket races are ended. Guildford had formerly a considerable manufacture of cloth, of which there are still some remains. The great road from Chichester and Portsmouth lies through the town, which has been always famous for good inns, the cleanest of linen, and other excellent accommodations; and as the river Wey is made navigable to this town, a great quantity of timber is carried down it to London, not only from this neighbourhood, but from the Sussex and Hampshire woods, whence it is brought to Guildford in the summer by land-carriage.

The road from hence to Farnham is very remarkable, for it runs along the ridge of a high chalky hill, no wider than the road itself; and the declivity begins on either hand, at the edge that bounds the highway, and is very steep and high. From this hill is a surprizing prospect; to the north and north-west over Bagshot Heath; to the south-east into Sussex, almost to the South Downs; and to the west it is so unbounded, that the view is only terminated by the horizon.

Almost all historians have, in their accounts of Guildford, made a mistake in saying, that from the shop-doors may be seen the executions of criminals on *St. Catharine's Hill*; for the hill on which the criminals are executed is directly Westward of the town, whereas *St. Catharine's Hill* is South.

**GUNNERSBURY HOUSE**, near Easing, the residence of the Princess Amelia, a noble and elegant structure, built by Inigo Jones, or, as some say, by Mr. Web, who was son-in-law to Inigo Jones. Indeed, the architecture shews, that, if the plan was not drawn by that celebrated architect himself, it was designed by some of his scholars, for the building has that majestic boldness and simplicity which grace all the works of that excellent artist. It is situated on a rising ground; the approach to it from the garden is remarkably fine. The  
loggia

loggia has a beautiful appearance at a distance, and commands a fine prospect of the county of Surry, the river of Thames, and of all the meadows on its banks for some miles, and in clear weather of even the city of London.

The apartments are extremely convenient, and well contrived. The hall, which is large and spacious, is on each side supported by rows of columns, and from thence you ascend by a noble flight of stairs to a saloon, which is a double cube of 25 feet high, and most elegantly furnished. This fine room has an entrance into the portico on the back front, which is supported by columns, and, from the fineness of the prospect over the Thames, is a delightful place to sit in during the afternoon in the summer season; for, it being contrived to face the south-east, the sun never shines on it after two o'clock; but extending its beams over the country, enlivens the beautiful landscape that lies before this part of the edifice. On entering the garden from the house, you ascend a noble terrace, which affords a delightful view of the neighbouring country; and from this terrace, which extends the whole breadth of the garden, you descend by a beautiful flight of steps, with a grand balustrade on each side; but the gardens are laid out too plain, having the walls in view on every side. This was the house of the late Henry Furnesse, Esq; who had a fine collection of pictures in it.

## H

**H**ACKNEY, a village in Middlesex, on the north-east side of London, is a very large and populous village, inhabited by such numbers of merchants and wealthy persons, that it is said there are near an hundred gentlemens coaches kept. The parish has several hamlets belonging to it, among which are Clapton on the north, Dorleston and Shacklewell on the west, and Hommerton, which leads to Hackney Marsh, on the east. In this village are two meeting-houses, viz. a new Presbyterian meeting near the church, and an Independent meeting in Mare-street; besides a Presbyterian meeting-house at Clapton. There are also here several boarding-schools, a free-school, a charity-school, and several alms-houses.

Hackney church was a distinct rectory and vicarage in the year 1292, and dedicated to St. Augustine; but the Knights Templars having obtained a mill and other possessions in the parish, they were, upon the suppression of their order, granted to the Knights Templars of St. John of Jerusalem, from whom the church is supposed to have received the present

appellation of St. John: however, it was not presented to by that name till after the year 1660. It is in the gift of the Lord of the manor; but in ecclesiastical affairs is subject to the Bishop of London.

At the bottom of Hackney Marsh there have been discovered, within these few years, the remains of a great stone causeway, which, by the Roman coins found there, appears to have been one of the famous highways made by the Romans.

**HALSTEAD**, a village in Kent, between Cray and Sevenoak, near which is the seat of the Duke of Richmond, called Halstead Place.

**HAM (EAST)**, a village in Essex, south-east of Plaistow, and six miles from London.

**HAM (WEST)**, a village in Essex, between Stratford and Little Ilford.

**HAM FARM**, is the seat of the Earl of Portmore, at Weybridge, in Surry. It is situated between the Earl of Lincoln's and the late Mr. Southcote's. The house is a large handsome structure, built regularly of brick, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The grounds about it consist of about 500 acres, 130 of which are laid out for pleasure, besides a paddock of about 60 acres. Here is a fine command of water, there being two navigable rivers, the Thames, which comes with a fine bending course by the side of the terrace; and the Wye, which runs directly through the grounds, and joins the Thames at the terrace. There is a swing bridge over the Wye, which may be turned aside at pleasure, to let boats and other vessels pass. The Wye is navigable up to Guildford, and other places. What is called the Virginia Water, runs from Windsor great park, and flows through Mr. Southcote's grounds hither. The terrace next the Thames is beautiful; and, though it lies upon a flat, there are some good views from it, and from other parts of the gardens. This place was first beautified by the Countess of Dorchester, in the reign of James II.

**HAMMERSMITH**, a village in Middlesex, four miles west from London. There are a number of pretty seats about it, especially towards the Thames, among which the most remarkable is the late Lord Melcombe's. It has a church, a presbyterian meeting-house, two charity schools, a work-house, and a kind of nunnery.

**HAMPSTEAD**, a pleasant village in Middlesex, situated near the top of a hill, about four miles on the north-west side of London. On the summit of this hill is a heath, which is adorned



adorned with many gentlemen's houses, and extends about a mile every way, affording a most extensive and delightful prospect over the city as far as Shooter's Hill, and into the countries all around it. This village used to be formerly resorted to for its mineral waters; and there is here a fine assembly-room for dancing. Its old ruinous church, which was a chapel belonging to the lord of the manor, has been lately pulled down, and a new one erected in its room. There is besides, a handsome chapel near the wells, built by the contribution of the inhabitants, who are chiefly citizens and merchants of London; and also a meeting-house. It is observable, that, in the reign of King Henry VIII. Hampstead was a poor place, chiefly inhabited by laundresses, who washed for the inhabitants of the metropolis.

HAMPTON COURT, is delightfully situated on the north bank of the river Thames, about two miles from Kingston, and at a small distance from a village called Hampton. This palace was magnificently built with brick by Cardinal Wolsey, who here set up 280 silk beds for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much envy against him, that, to screen himself from its effects, he gave it to King Henry VIII. who, in return, suffered him to live in his palace of Richmond. King Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then five spacious courts adorned with buildings, which in that age were so greatly admired by all foreigners as well as the natives, that the learned Grotius says of this place,

*Si quis opes nescit (sed quis tamen ille?) Britannus,*

*Hampton Curia, tuos consultat ille lares:*

*Contulerit toto cum sparsa palatia mundo,*

*Dicet, Ibi Reges, hic habitare Deos.*

That is,

"If e'er a Briton what is wealth don't know, let him repair to Hampton Court, and then view all the palaces of the earth, when he will say, Those are the residence of Kings, but this of the Gods."

In order to give a more perfect idea of this grandeur, we shall give a description of the ornaments of this palace, as they appeared in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from an author who describes what he himself saw:

"The chief area, says he, is paved with square stone; in its center is a fountain that throws up water, covered with a gilt crown, on the top of which is a statue of Justice, sup-



ported by columns of black and white marble. The chapel of this palace is most splendid, in which the Queen's closet is quite transparent, having its windows of crystal. We were led into two chambers called the presence, or chambers of audience, which shone with tapestry of gold and silver, and silk of different colours: under the canopy of state are these words embroidered in pearl, VIVAT HENRICUS OCTAVUS. Here is besides, a small chapel richly hung with tapestry, where the Queen performs her devotions. In her bedchamber the bed was covered with very costly coverlids of silk. At no great distance from this room we were shewn a bed, the tester of which was worked by Anne Boleyn, and presented by her to her husband Henry VIII. All the other rooms, being very numerous, are adorned with tapestry of gold, silver, and velvet, in some of which were woven history-pieces, in others Turkish and American dresses, all extremely natural. — In the hall are these curiosities: a very clear looking-glass, ornamented with columns and little images of alabaster; a portrait of Edward VI. brother to Queen Elizabeth; the true portrait of Lucretia; a picture of the battle of Pavia; the history of Christ's passion, carved in mother of pearl; the portrait of Mary Queen of Scots; the pictures of Ferdinand, Prince of Spain, and of Philip his son; that of Henry VIII. under which was placed the Bible curiously written upon parchment; an artificial sphere; several musical instruments. In the tapestry are represented negroes riding upon elephants; the bed in which Edward VI. is said to have been born, and where his mother Jane Seymour died in childbed. In one chamber were several excessively rich tapestries, which are hung up when the Queen gives audience to foreign ambassadors; there were numbers of cushions ornamented with gold and silver; many counterpanes and coverlids of beds lined with ermine. In short, all the walls of the palace shine with gold and silver. Here is besides a certain cabinet called Paradise, where, besides that every thing glitters so with silver, gold, and jewels, as to dazzle one's eyes, there is a musical instrument made all of glass, except the strings. Afterwards we were led into the gardens, which are most pleasant."

This palace, which was afterwards the prison of King Charles I. is, with the parks, encompassed in a semicircle by the Thames. King William and Queen Mary were so greatly pleased with its situation, which rendered it capable of great improvements, and of being made one of the noblest palaces

palaces in Europe, that, while the former was causing the old apartments to be pulled down, and rebuilt in the more beautiful manner in which they now appear, her Majesty impatient to enjoy so agreeable a retreat, fixed upon a building near the river, called the Water Gallery, and, suiting it to her convenience, adorned it with the utmost elegance, though its situation would not allow it to stand after the principal building was completed.

Since the pulling down of the Water Gallery, which stood before the fine stone front that faces the river, the ground to the south-west received considerable improvements. This spot is laid out in small inclosures, surrounded with tall hedges, in order to break the violence of the winds, and render them proper for the reception of such exotic plants as were moved thither in summer out of the conservatories. Here are two basons constantly supplied with water, for the support of these plants in dry weather; and as these are situated near the great apartments, most of the plants may be viewed from the window.

At a small distance to the west stood a large hot-house, for preserving such tender exotic plants as require a greater share of warmth than is generally felt in this climate. Of this part of gardening Queen Mary was so fond, that she allowed a handsome salary to Dr. Plukener, a very learned botanist, for overlooking and registering the curious collection of plants she caused to be brought into the garden; but since her Majesty's death they have been much neglected, and very few of the most curious plants are now to be found there.

The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now stands, are about three miles in circumference. On a pediment at the front of the palace on this side, is a bas-relief of the triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and facing it a large oval bason, answering to the form of this part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into gravel walks and parterres, laid out in an elegant manner, by those two eminent gardeners, London and Wise.

At the entrance of the grand walk are two large marble vases, of exquisite workmanship, one said to be performed by Mr. Cibber, the father of the poet-laureat, and the other by a foreigner: these pieces are reported to be done as a trial of skill; but it is difficult to determine which is the finest performance. They are beautifully adorned with bas-relief; that on the right hand, representing the triumphs of Bacchus;

chus; and the other on the left, Amphitrite and the Nereides. At the bottom of this walk, facing a large canal which runs into the park, are two other large vases, the bas-relief on one representing the judgment of Paris, and that of the other, Meleager hunting the wild boar.

In four of the parterres are four fine brass statues. The first is a gladiator, which formerly stood in the parade of St. James's-Park, at the foot of the canal, and was removed thither in the reign of Queen Anne. The original was performed by Agathias Desitheus of Ephesus, and is in the Borgheſian palace at Rome. The second is a young Apollo; the third a Diana; and the fourth, Saturn going to devour one of his children: all after fine originals.

On the south ſide of the palace is the privy garden, which was ſunk 10 feet, to open a view from the apartments to the river Thames. In this garden is a fine fountain, and two grand terrace-walks.

On the north ſide of the palace is a tennis-court; and beyond that a gate which leads into the wilderneſs: farther on is the great gate of the gardens, on the ſides of which are large ſtone piers, with the lion and the unicorn couchant, in ſtone.

We ſhall now, leaving the gardens, take a view of the palace, and ſeveral apartments, with their noble furniture and fine paintings, performed by the moſt eminent maſters.

To begin with the firſt entrance into the palace, at the gates of which are four large brick piers, adorned with the lion and unicorn, each of them holding a ſhield, whereon are the arms of Great Britain, with ſeveral trophies of war, well carved on ſtone.

Paſſing through a long court-yard, on each ſide of which are ſtabling for the officers of his Maſteſty's houſhold, we come next to the firſt portal, which is ſtrongly built of brick, and decorated by Wolfey with the heads of four of the Cæſars, Trajan and Adrian on one ſide, and on the other Tiberius and Vitellius.

Through this portal we paſs into a large quadrangle, remarkable for nothing extraordinary, but its ſpaciouſneſs and uniformity. This leads to a ſecond quadrangle, where over the portal is a beautiful aſtronomical clock, made by the celebrated Tompion, on which are curiouſly repreſented the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, with the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, the various phaſes of the moon, and other ornaments, and indications of time.



On the left hand of this quadrangle is the great old hall, in which, by her late Majesty's command, was erected a theatre, wherein it was intended that two plays should have been acted every week, during the time of the court's continuance there; but Mr. Colley Cibber observes, that only seven plays were performed in it, by the players from Drury-lane, the summer when it was raised, and one afterwards for the entertainment of the Duke of Lorrain, afterwards Emperor of Germany. In the front is a portal of brick decorated with four Cæsars heads without names.

On the opposite side of this quadrangle is a stone colonade of 14 columns, and two pilasters of the Ionic order, with an entablature and ballustrade at the top, adorned in the middle with two large vases.

This leads to the great stair-case, adorned with iron balusters curiously wrought and gilt, the whole erected on porphyry. From the cieling hangs, by a strong brass chain gilt, a large glass lanthorn, which holds 16 candles, and has an imperial crown at the top. This stair-case, with the cieling, was painted by Signor Verrio, an Italian, by order of King William III.

At the top, on the left side, are Apollo and the Nine Muses, at whose feet sits the god Pan with his unequal reeds; and a little below them the Goddesses Ceres, holding in one hand a wheat-sheaf, and with the other pointing to loaves of bread; at her feet is Flora, surrounded by her attendants, and holding in her right hand a chaplet of flowers; near her are the two river-gods Thame and Isis with their urns; and a large table in the middle, upon which is a quantity of rich plate, decorated with flowers.

On the cieling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup; Juno's peacock is in the front: one of the Parcæ, with her scissars in her hand; seems to wait for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life. These figures are covered with a fine canopy surrounded with the signs of the zodiac, and by several zephyrs, with flowers in their hands; and on one side of them is Fame with her two trumpets.

Beneath is a beautiful figure of Venus riding on a swan, Mars addressing himself to her as a lover, and Cupid riding on another swan.

On the right hand are Pluto and Proserpine, Cælus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, and others. Neptune and Amphitrite are in the front, and two attendants are serving



serving them with nectar and fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, being accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who sits on an ass that is fallen down, he seeming to catch at a table to which Diana above is pointing. The table is supported by eagles; on one side of it sits Romulus, the founder of Rome, with a wolf; and on the other side of it is Hercules leaning on his club. Peace in her right hand holds a laurel, and in her left a palm over the head of Æneas, who seems inviting the twelve Cæsars, among whom is Spurina the soothsayer, to a celestial banquet. Over their heads hovers the genius of Rome with a flaming sword, the emblem of destruction, and a bridle, the emblem of government, both in her right hand.

The next is the Emperor Julian writing at a table, while Mercury dictates to him.

Over the door, at the head of the stairs, is a funeral-pile, done in stone colour; and under the above paintings are 36 pannels, representing trophies of war, and other decorations, in the same colour.

From the stair-case we pass into the guard-chamber, which is very large and spacious, it being upwards of 60 feet long, and 40 feet wide. This room contains arms for 5000 men, curiously placed in various forms. There are here pilasters of pikes and bayonets on each side 16 pannels that go round the room; with variety of other ornaments, as muskets in chequer-work, stars made of bayonets, swords, &c.

The next is the King's first presence-chamber, which is hung with rich old tapestry. The cieling is vaulted, and from the center hangs a fine lustre of 19 branches. Fronting the door are the canopy and chair of state, which, as well as the stools, are of crimson damask; on the back part of the canopy are the King's arms, and round the vallance a crown and cypher embroidered in gold.

On the left hand of the entrance, behind the door, is a fine picture about 18 feet by 15, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. King William III. is in armour on a stately grey horse, trampling on trophies of war, by which lies a flaming torch. At the top, in the clouds, Mercury and Peace support his helmet, decorated with laurel, and a Cupid holds a scroll. On the bottom part of the picture appear Neptune and his attendants by the side of a rock, welcoming the hero on shore; and at a distance is seen a fleet of ships, their sails swelled with the east wind. In the front ground, Plenty with her cornucopia offers him an olive-branch, and Flora presents flowers.

Over

Over the chimney is a whole length of the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Steward of the household to King Charles I. by Van Somer; and over the doors are two pieces of architecture, finely executed by Rosso.

The next room, which is called the second presence chamber, is spacious, and has a vaulted cieling, from the center of which hangs a gilt chandelier of twelve branches. The tapestry is ancient, but very rich, the lights being all gold, and the shadows silk; the subjects are, Hercules and the Hydra, and Midas with his ass's ears. The chair of state and stools are of crimson damask, fringed with the same colour. Over the chimney is a whole length of Christian IV. King of Denmark, by Van Somer. This picture, as most of the large ones are, is decorated round the frame on the outside with festoons of fruit and flowers, finely carved in high-relief. Over the three doors are pieces of ruins and landscapes, by Rosso. In this room are also two fine marble tables, with two pier glasses, and two pair of gilt stands.

The fourth room is very lofty; in the middle hangs a beautiful chased silver chandelier of sixteen branches. Here is a fine canopy of state, with the window curtains, chair and stools, of rich crimson damask, laced and fringed with gold. The tapestry, which represents part of the story of Abraham, is fine; over the chimney is a whole length picture of Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, the daughter of King James I. and over each of the two doors is a Madona, by Domenico Fetti.

In the fifth room is also a chair of state, and stools; the window-curtains are tissue with a silver ground; there are silver sconces fastened to the tapestry, which is richly woven with gold, but is very ancient; the subject is Abraham sending his servants to get a wife for Isaac. Over the chimney-piece is an admirable whole length picture of K. Charles I. by Vandyke; and over the doors are two capital pictures, the first is David with Goliath's head, by Fetti; the other the holy family by Correggio.

In the King's state bedchamber is a crimson velvet bed, laced with gold, having plumes of white feathers on the top. This room, which is very spacious, is hung round with tapestry representing the history of Joshua, about which are eight silver sconces chased with the Judgment of Solomon. The cieling, which was painted by Verrio, represents Endymion lying with his head in the lap of Morpheus, and Diana admiring him as he sleeps. On another part of the  
cieling

cieling is a fine figure of Somnus, or Sleep, with his attendants; and in the border are four landscapes, and four boys with baskets of flowers intermixed with poppies. Over the doors are two flower-pieces, finely painted by Baptift; and over the chimney is a whole length of the Duchess of York, by Van Somer.

In the King's private bedchamber, the bed is of crimson damask, and the room hung with fine tapestry, the subject of which is Solbay fight.

The King's dressing-room, which is about twelve feet long, and six feet wide, has the cieling painted by Verrio. Mars is sleeping in Venus's lap, while several Cupids steal away his armour, sword and spear, and others are binding his legs and arms with fetters of roses. The borders are decorated with jessamin, orange-trees in pots, and several sorts of birds. Over the doors are fine flower-pieces, by Baptift. The room is hung round with straw-coloured India damask, and the chair, stools, and screen, are covered with the same.

The King's writing-closet is of a triangular form, and has two windows. The hangings and stools are of a pea-green India damask. A glass is here so placed, as to shew all the rooms on that side of the building in one view. Over each door is a flower-piece, by Baptift; and over the chimney a fine picture of a great variety of birds, by Bougdane. There is here a fine collection of china.

Queen Mary's closet is hung with needle-work, said to be wrought with her own hand; there are also an easy chair, four others, and a screen, all said to be the work of that excellent Queen. The work is extremely neat; the figures are well shadowed, perhaps equal to the best tapestry, and shew great judgment in drawing. Over the chimney-piece is an old painting, said to be Raphael's, representing Jupiter's throne, by which is the thunder, and his eagle in the clouds.

The Queen's gallery, which is about seventy feet long, and twenty-five wide, is hung with seven beautiful pieces of tapestry, representing the history of Alexander the Great, and done after the famous painting of Le Brun; they are, however, not placed according to chronology, for some of the last actions of Alexander's life are placed before those which preceded them. Under that part of the tapestry which represents the story of Alexander and Diogenes, and which is placed over the chimney-piece, is a very neat bust of a Venus.



nus in alabaster standing upon an oval looking-glass, under which are two doves billing in basso-relievo. Among the other furniture in this gallery, are two fine tables of Egyptian marble.

The cieling of the Queen's state bed-chamber is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, who has represented Aurora rising out of the ocean in her golden chariot, drawn by four white horses. The bed is of crimson damask; and besides other furniture, the room is adorned with a glass lustre with silver sockets. Over a large marble chimney-piece is a whole length of King James I. by Van Somer. At his right hand, over one of the doors, is Queen Anne his consort; on his left, their daughter the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia; both by Van Somer. Over the other door is a beautiful whole length of Henry Prince of Wales, their eldest son, by Vandyke. In the cornice are four other portraits, one on each side, viz King George I. King George II. the late Queen Caroline, and the late Prince of Wales.

The Queen's drawing-room has the cieling painted by Signor Verrio; in the middle of which is the late Queen Anne, under the character of Justice, holding the scales in one hand, and the sword in the other: she is dressed in a purple robe lined with ermine; and Neptune and Britannia are holding a crown over her head. The room is hung with green damask, upon which are placed nine pictures, three on each side of the room, and three at the end. These were formerly all in one piece of a great length, as may be very plainly seen from some of the figures being cut asunder, and placed in different pieces. The whole is the triumph of Julius Cæsar, and was a long procession of soldiers, priests, officers of state, &c. at the end of which that Emperor appears in his triumphal chariot, with Victory holding a laurel crown over his head. It is painted in water colours upon canvas, by Andrea Mantegna.

The Queen's state audience-room is hung with rich tapestry, representing the children of Israel carrying the twelve stones to the river Jordan, as mentioned in Joshua iv. Here is a fine canopy of state, and five pictures at full length, the Duke, Dfs. and Marchioness of Brunswick their daughter, the Dfs. of Lenox, and Margaret Q. of Scots, all by Holbein.

The Prince of Wales's presence-chamber is hung with tapestry wrought with the story of Tobit and Tobias. Here is a canopy of state of green damask: over one of the doors is Guzman, and over another Gundamor, two Spanish ambassadors



bassadors; over the third is Madame Chatillon, the French Admiral's lady; and over the chimney, Lewis XIII. of France, with a walking-stick in his hand, and a dog by his side; all by Holbein.

The Prince of Wales's drawing-room is hung with tapestry, representing Elymas the forcerer struck with blindness; this is taken from one of the cartons. Over the chimney-piece is the Duke of Wirtemberg; over one of the doors is a whole length of the wife of Philip II. King of Spain; and over the other, a whole length of Count Mansfield, General of the Spaniards in the Low Countries; all by Holbein.

The Prince of Wales's bed-chamber has a bed of green damask, and four pictures also done by Holbein, viz. over the chimney-piece is a whole length of the Duke of Lunenburg, great grandfather to his late Majesty; over one of the doors Philip II. King of Spain; over another, the consort of Christian IV. King of Denmark; and over the third, a whole length of the Prince of Parma, Governor of the Netherlands.

In the private dining-room are four pictures of the defeat of the Spanish armada, by Van de Velde; and over the chimney a very fine one, by Vandyke, of the Lord Effingham Howard, Lord High Admiral of England.

In the Admiral's gallery are the pictures of the following celebrated Admirals, Sir George Rooke, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Leake, the Lord Torrington, Admiral Churchill, Sir Stafford Fairborne, Sir John Jennings, Sir Thomas Hopson, Admiral Beaumont, Sir Thomas Dilks, Admiral Bembo, Admiral Whetstone, Admiral Wisheart, Admiral Graydon, Admiral Munden; all painted by Dahl and Sir Godfrey Kneller. In the room of Beauties, nine ladies are placed in the following order: the Lady Peterborough, the Lady Ranelagh, the Lady Middleton, Miss Pitt, the Duchefs of St. Alban's, Lady Essex, Lady Dorset, Queen Mary, and the Duchefs of Grafton. Queen Mary was painted by Wissing, and all the rest by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

In the Carton gallery were the celebrated cartons of Raphael Urbino, so called from their being painted on paper; which celebrated pieces have lately been removed to the Queen's palace in St. James's park. These are seven pieces of sacred history, taken from the New Testament, and were at first designed only as patterns for tapestry.

tapestry. For these admirable pieces Lewis XIV. is said to have offered 100,000 louis d'ors.

These pictures, which may be properly termed coloured drawings on paper, as big as the life, are painted with great delicacy and beauty in water colours. The first is the miraculous draught of fishes, in which Christ appears in the boat with an air of divine gentleness. A very ingenious modern author, whose words we shall chiefly follow in the description of these admirable pieces, observes, that the exotic birds, the magnificent large fowl placed on the shore in the foreground, have a sea wildness in them; and, as their food was fish, contribute to express the business in hand, which is fishing; and being thus placed on the shore, prevents the heaviness which that part would otherwise have had, by breaking the parallel lines that would have been made by the boat, and the base of the picture.

However, in this carton Raphael has made a boat too little to hold the figures he has placed in it; but had he made it large enough for those figures, the picture would have been all boat; and to have made his figures small enough for a vessel of that size, would have rendered them unsuitable to the rest of the set, and less considerable: there would have been too much boat, and too little figure.

The second, which is the delivery of the keys, has received some injury, and is not now what Raphael made it. As this is the appearance of our Saviour after the resurrection, present authority, late suffering, humility and majesty, despotic command, and divine love, are at once visible in his celestial aspect. He is wrapt only in one large piece of white drapery, his left arm and breast are bare, and part of his legs naked, which was undoubtedly done to denote his appearing in his resurrection body, and not as before his crucifixion, when this dress would have been altogether improper. The figures of the eleven apostles all express the same passion of admiration, but discover it differently according to their characters. Peter receives his master's orders on his knees, with an admiration mixed with a more particular attention; the words used on that occasion are expressed by our Saviour's pointing to a flock of sheep, and St. Peter's having just received two keys. The two next express a more open extacy, though still constrained by their awe of the divine presence. The beloved disciple has in his countenance wonder drowned in love; and the last personage,

whose back is towards the presence, one would fancy to be St. Thomas, whose perplexed concern could not be better drawn, than by this acknowledgement of the difficulty to describe it. The apostle who stands in profile immediately behind St. John, has a yellow garment with red sleeves, which connects the figure with St. Peter and St. John, whose draperies are of the same species of colours; next is a loose changeable drapery; then another different yellow with shadows bearing on purple; all which produce wonderful harmony.

The third is the miracle of healing the cripple at the Beautiful Gate of the temple. All the figures are admirably performed; the boys are done with great judgment, and by being naked make a fine contrast. The figures are placed at one end near the corner, which varies the side of the picture, and gives an opportunity to enlarge the building with a fine portico, the like of which you must imagine must be on the other side of the main structure, all which together make a noble piece of architecture.

The fourth is the history of the death of Ananias. Here is the greatest dignity in the apostles; they are however only a subordinate group, because the principal action relates to the criminal; thither the eye is directed by almost all the figures in the picture; what a horror and reverence is visible in the whole assembly on this mercenary man's falling down dead!

The fifth is Elymas the forcerer struck with blindness. His whole body from head to foot expresses his being blind. How admirably are terror and astonishment expressed in the people present, and how variously according to their several characters! The Proconsul has these sentiments but as a Roman and a gentleman, the rest in several degrees and manners. The same sentiments appear in Ananias's death, together with those of joy and triumph, which naturally arise in good minds upon the sight of the divine justice and the victory of truth.

What grace and majesty is seen in the great Apostle of the Gentiles, in all his actions, preaching, rending his garments, denouncing vengeance on the forcerer! The Proconsul Sergius Paulus has a greatness and grace superior to his character; and equal to what one can suppose in Cæsar, Augustus, or Trajan.

The sixth is the sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas by the people of Lycaonia. The occasion of this is finely told; the man healed of his lameness, to express his sense of the divine

vine



vine power which appeared in these apostles, and to shew it to be him, not only a crutch is under his feet on the ground, but an old man takes up the lapper of his garment, and looks upon the limb he remembers to have been crippled, expressing great devotion and amazement; which are sentiments seen in the other, with a mixture of joy.

The group of the ox and popa are taken from a bas-relievo in the Villa de Medici.

The seventh is St. Paul preaching to the Athenians. The divine orator is the chief figure; but with what wonderful art are almost all the different tempers of mankind represented in that elegant audience! One is eminently distinguished as a believer, holding out his hands in rapture, and has the second place in the picture; another is wrapped up in deep suspense; another saying there is some reason in what he says; another angry and malicious at his destroying some favourite opinion; others attentive and reasoning on the matter within themselves, or with one another; while the generality attend, and wait for the opinion of those who are leading characters in the assembly. Some are placed before the apostle, some behind, not only as caring less for the preacher or the doctrine, but to raise the apostolic character, which would lose something of its dignity, if his maligners were supposed to be able to look him in the face.

This picture is conducted with the greatest judgment. The attitude of St. Paul is as fine as possible, pointing out his hands to the statue of Mercury, alluding to their idolatry; for the men of Lystra would call him by that name, and worship him as a god presiding over eloquence. Thus the picture shews the subject of his preaching. The little drapery thrown over the apostle's shoulder, and hanging down to his waist, poises the figure; which otherwise would seem ready to tumble forwards. The drapery is red and green, the back ground is expressive of the superstition St. Paul was preaching against, as above mentioned. No historian, orator, or poet, can possibly give so great an idea of the eloquent and zealous apostle as this figure does; for there we see a person, whose face and action no words can sufficiently describe; but which assure us as much as those can, that that divine man must speak with good sense and to the purpose.

There were in all twelve of these pieces, two of which are in the possession of the French King; the King of Sardinia has two of the others; and one belonged to a gentleman in England, who pledged it for a sum of money: but when the



person who had taken this valuable deposit found it was to be redeemed, being very unwilling to part with it, he greatly damaged the drawing; for which the gentleman brought his action, and it was tried in Westminster-hall, where the picture was produced. The subject was Herold's cruelty; and, indeed, the cruel malice of the person sued, seemed to flow from a principle perhaps equally diabolical and inexcuseable.

Over the chimney-piece in this gallery is a fine bas-relief, in white marble, of Venus drawn in her chariot, and attended by several Cupids.

We come next to the Queen's stair-case, where the cieling is painted by Vick. Here is King Charles II. and Catharine, his Queen, with the Duke of Buckingham representing Science in the habit of Mercury, while Envy is struck down by naked boys. There are also other ornaments done by Mr. Kent.

From the Queen's stair-case, we descend into a new quadrangle, in the middle of which is a round basin, and four large lamps on pedestals of iron work; and on the right hand, over the windows, are the twelve labours of Hercules done in fresco.

We shall conclude our account with observing, that the whole palace consists of three quadrangles: the first and second are Gothic, but in the latter is a most beautiful colonnade of the Ionic order, the columns in couplets, built by Sir Christopher Wren. Through this, as was before observed, you pass into the third court or quadrangle, wherein are the royal apartments, which are magnificently built of brick and stone by King William III. The gardens are not in the present natural stile, but in that which prevailed some years ago, when mathematical figures were preferred to natural forms.

**HAREFIELD**, a village in Middlesex, near the river Coln, between Rickmansworth and Uxbridge, about twenty miles from London. Harefield Place is the seat of Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. Here also George Cook, Esq; the late Member for the county of Middlesex, had a handsome seat and park.

**HARROW ON THE HILL**, is situated in Middlesex, fifteen miles N. W. from London, on the highest hill in the county, on the summit of which stands the church, which has a very high spire. This parish is famous for a free school founded by Mr. John Lyons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and every 4th of August a select number of the scholars,

lars, dressed in the habit of archers, come with their bows, and shoot at a mark for a silver arrow.

**HARTFORD**, or **HERTFORD**, the county town of Hertfordshire, is situated on the river Lea, twenty-three miles from London, and is a place of great antiquity. It is said to have been of some note even in the time of the ancient Britons. Here the Saxon Kings frequently kept their courts, and here King Alfred built a castle, by which he destroyed the Danish vessels that passed from the Thames up the river Lea. The town had its first charter granted by Q. Mary, by which it was made a corporation, and King James I. granted it a new one. The town is pleasantly situated in a dry and healthful vale, and built in the form of a Y with a castle in the middle of the two horns. It is governed by a High Steward, who is generally a nobleman, and by a Mayor, nine Aldermen, a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, a Chamberlain, ten capital Burgesses, with sixteen Assistants, and two Sergeants at Mace. Here were five churches, which are reduced to two. In that of St. Andrew, there is not only a seat for the Mayor and Aldermen, but another for the Governors of Christ Church hospital in London, and a gallery, in which zoo of the children of that hospital may be accommodated; for the Governors have erected an handsome house in the town for such children, as either wanted health, or are too young for that hospital. Here is also a handsome free school, and three charity schools; but, though the splendor of the town is much diminished, since the north road from London was turned through Ware, yet the county jail is still kept here, and the jail-delivery in the castle. This town has the honour of sending two Members to Parliament. The chief commodities of its market are wool, wheat, and malr, and it is said to send 5000 quarters of malt weekly to London by the river Lea. Its market is on Saturday; and it has four annual fairs.

Near this town is a seat of the late Governor Harrison, pleasantly situated on a hill that commands a fine prospect of the country all around; and in its neighbourhood is the seat of the Clarks, which also enjoys a delightful situation.

**HARTINGFORDBURY**, a village a little to the west of Hartford, near which the Earl Cowper has a handsome seat, built by his father, the Lord Chancellor of that name.

**HATFIELD**, a town in Hertfordshire, twenty miles from London, was called Bishops-Hatfield, from its belonging to the Bishops of Ely. Here Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury

bury held a synod, against the Eutychean opinions; and here was once a royal palace, from whence both Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth were conducted to the throne. The rectory, which is in the Earl of Salisbury's gift, is computed at 800l. a year. The church is in the form of a cross, and has a handsome tower steeple, and several monuments.

The Earl of Salisbury has here a noble seat, built by the great Lord Burleigh, called Hatfield House. The park and gardens, in which is a vineyard, is watered by the river Lea.

**HEDLEY**, a village in Surry, three miles from Epsom.

**HEMPSTED**, or **HEMEL - HEMPSTED**, a town in Hertfordshire, which is supposed to have derived its name from the great growth of hemp in that place. It stands among hills upon a small river called the Gade, and is a pretty populous place, eight miles to the west of St. Alban's, five miles east of Berkhamsted, and twenty-three north west of London. The church, which is near the town, has a handsome tower, with a tall spire, which is the chief ornament of the place, and has a good ring of bells. This town was incorporated by K. Henry VIII. It is governed by a Bailiff, and the inhabitants are empowered to have a common-seal, and a pye-powder-court at the market and fair. The market, which is on Thursdays, is esteemed one of the greatest in England for wheat, 20,000l. a week being often returned only for meal; and, besides the trade in corn and meal, several thousand pounds a week are returned in straw-hats. Eleven mills stand within four miles of the place, which bring a great trade to it; but by this means the road is so continually torn, that it is one of the worst turnpike ways round London. It has one fair.

**HESTON**, a village in Middlesex, to the north west of Hounslow.

**HIGHGATE**, a large and populous village in Middlesex, a little above four miles north of London, is so called from its high situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there above 400 years ago, to receive toll for the Bishop of London, upon an old miry road from Gray's-Inn-lane to Barnet being turned through that Bishop's park. The church, which is a very old edifice, is a chapel of ease to Pancras and Hornsey; and where it stands was formerly an hermitage; near which the Lord Chief Baron Cholmondeley built and endowed a free-school in 1562, which was enlarged in the year 1570, by Edwin Sandys, Bishop of London, and a chapel added to it. There are also here several dissenting meeting



ing houses. On the side next London, the fineness of the prospect over the city, as far as Shooter's Hill, and below Greenwich, has occasioned several handsome edifices to be built; particularly a very fine house erected by the late Sir William Ashurst. It is remarkable that some of the public houses in Highgate have a large pair of horns placed over the sign; and that when any of the country people stop for refreshment, a pair of large horns fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are earnestly pressed to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered; that they will never eat brown bread when they can get white; never kiss the maid when they can kiss the mistress; and abundance of other things of the same kind, which they repeat after the person who brings the horns, with one hand fixed upon them. This ridiculous ceremony is altered according to the sex of the person who is sworn; who is allowed to add to each article, except I like the other better; the whole being over, he or she must kiss the horns, and pay a shilling for the oath, to be spent among the company, to which he or she belongs.

**HIGHWOOD-HILL**, in Middlesex, eleven miles from London, near Barnet Common, and is in the parish of Totteridge.

**HILLINGTON**, or **HILLINGDON**, the name of two villages in Middlesex, situated near each other, at a small distance from Uxbridge, and distinguished by the epithets Great and Little. The church of Great Hillington is a vicarage, to which the town of Uxbridge is a hamlet, and in the churchyard is a remarkably high yew-tree, which by the parish-books appears to be above 200 years old; and here Meinhardt, late Duke of Schomberg, had a seat, as had Mr. Chetwynd one at Little Hillington.

**HODDESDON**, a hamlet situated on the river Lea, in the parish of Amwell and Brocksbourn, in Hertfordshire, 17 miles from London. Queen Elizabeth granted a grammar-school to be kept here, and an alms-house was founded in the reign of King Henry VI. by Richard Rich, Sheriff of London. It is a great thoroughfare on the north road, and has a market on Thursday, and a fair eleven days after St. Peter's.

**HOLLAND-HOUSE**, a little beyond Kensington, is a fine old large Gothic structure, built of brick, very pleasantly situated on a rising ground, and is at present the seat of the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Lord Holland, and is adorned in the inside  
with



with fine paintings, and great improvements have been made in the gardens. The celebrated Mr. Addison, who married the Countess of Warwick, lived in this house, and also here ended his life.

**HOMERTON**, a hamlet belonging to Hackney, to which it joins.

**HORNCHURCH**, a town near Rumford, in Essex, was formerly called Horn Monastery, from a large pair of leaden horns; which, according to tradition, were placed there by a certain King, who, disliking its former name Hore Church, so called from its being built by a whore, in order to atone for her sins, altered its name by setting up the horns.

**HORNSEY**, a village in Middlesex, five miles from London. About a mile nearer this, is a coppice of young trees, called Hornsey Wood, at the entrance of which is a public-house, to which great numbers of persons resort from the city. This house being situated on the top of a hill, affords a delightful prospect of the neighbouring country. It is a long straggling place, situated in a low valley, but extremely pleasant, having the New River winding through it, which in summer renders it pleasing to those who are confined in their employments in London during the week of business. The church is a poor, irregular building, and said to have been built out of the ruins of an ancient castle, which stood on a piece of ground called Lodge-hill. Near it the New River is carried across a valley in a wooden frame supported by pillars.

**HOUNSLOW**, a village 10 miles north of London, on the edge of the heath of the same name, which is equally famous for horse-races and robberies. There are here a chapel, and a charity-school. The weekly market is on Thursday, and it has two annual fairs. The town belongs to two parishes, the north side of the street to Heston, and the south to Isleworth. In this place was formerly a convent of mendicant friars, who by their institution were to beg alms for the ransom of captives taken by the infidels. On its dissolution by King Henry VIII. that Prince gave it to the Lord Windsor, and it was afterwards purchased by Mr. Auditor Roan.

**HOXTON**, near Shoreditch. This was for many ages a village, and in the Conqueror's Survey is named Hocheston: but by the increase of buildings it has been for some time past joined to this metropolis.

**IDLESTRY,**

## I

**IDLESTRY**, a village in Hertfordshire, situated on the very edge of Middlesex, on the Roman Watling-street road, near Brockley hill, by Stanmore, which affords a delightful prospect across Middlesex over the Thames into Surry.

**ILFORD GREAT and LITTLE**, two villages in Essex, where are some agreeable houses. They are situated on each side a river, between Barking and Wanstead. At Great Ilford was formerly an hospital.

**INGATSTONE, or ENGERSTONE**, a town in Essex, twenty-three miles from London, from which it is a great thoroughfare to Harwich. This is a place of great antiquity, and is mentioned in Domesday-Book to belong to Barking. It has many good inns, and a considerable market on Wednesdays for live cattle brought from Suffolk; and it has a fair in November.

Here is the seat of the ancient family of the Petres, to whose ancestor Sir William, this manor was granted by Henry VIII. at the dissolution of Barking Abbey, to which it till then belonged. That gentleman founded eight fellowships at Oxford, called the Petrean fellowships, and erected and endowed an alms-house here for twenty poor people. He lies interred under a stately monument in the church, as do several others of that family.

**ISLE OF DOGS**, a part of Poplar marsh. When our Sovereigns had a palace at Greenwich, they used it as a hunting seat, and, it is said, kept the kennels for their hounds in this marsh, which lies on the other side of the river; these hounds frequently making a great noise, the seamen and others called the place the Isle of Dogs, though it is so far from being an island, that it can scarcely be called a peninsula.

**ISLEWORTH, or THISTLEWORTH**, a village in Middlesex, pleasantly situated on the Thames, opposite to Richmond. Here are two charity schools, and in its neighbourhood are the seats of several persons of distinction.

**ISLINGTON**, a large village in Middlesex, on the north side of London, to which it is almost contiguous. It appears to have been built by the Saxons, and in the time of William the Conqueror was called Isendon or Illedon. Besides the public-houses here, in common with other places near London, there are several that deserve notice, but none more so than White-Conduit House, so called from a white stone conduit

conduit that stands before the entrance. It has handsome gardens laid out with great judgment, and the walks are very good, in the center of which is a bason of water. Besides others it has two large rooms, one above another, for the entertainment of company at tea, &c. In the third field beyond the White-Conduit-House, there appears to have been a fortress in former days, inclosed with a rampart and ditch, which is supposed to have been a Roman camp, made use of by Suetonius Paulinus, after his retreat, which Tacitus mentions, from London, before he sallied thence and routed the Britons under Queen Boadicea; and that which is vulgarly, but erroneously, called Jack Straw's castle, in a square place in the south-west angle of the field, is supposed to have been the Roman General's tent. By the south-west side of this village, is a fine reservoir called New River Head, which consists of a large bason, into which the New River discharges itself; part of the water is from thence conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine thro' other pipes up hill to a reservoir, which lies much higher, in order to supply the highest parts of London. Near this, crossing the great road, is a public garden and bowling-green, formerly called Dobney's. Ponds have been made in the garden, and these surrounded by alcoves and trees, which renders the place extremely agreeable; and it is surprizing to see the number of its visitants, especially on a Sunday.

The church is one of the prebends of St. Paul's. The old Gothic structure lately taken down was erected in the year 1503, and stood till 1751, when, it being in a ruinous condition, the inhabitants applied to Parliament for leave to rebuild it, and soon after erected the present structure, which is a very substantial brick edifice, though it does not want an air of lightness. The body is well enlightened, and the angles strengthened and decorated with a plain rustic. The floor is raised considerably above the level of the church-yard, and the door in the front is adorned with a portico, which consists of a dome supported by four Doric columns; but both the door and the portico appear too small for the rest of the building. The steeple consists of a tower, which rises square to a considerable height, terminated by a cornice supporting four vases at the corners. Upon this part is placed an octangular ballustrade, from within which rises the base of the dome in the same form, supporting Corinthian columns, with their shafts wrought with rustic. Upon these rests the dome, and from its crown rises the spire, which is terminated by a ball



hall and its fane. Though the body of the church is very large, the roof is supported without pillars, and the inside is extremely commodious, and adorned with an elegant plainness.

This parish is very extensive, and includes Upper and Lower Holloway, three sides of Newington Green, and part of Kingsland. There are in Islington two Independent meeting houses, and a charity school founded in the year 1613, by Dame Alice Owen, for educating thirty children: this foundation, together with that of a row of alms-houses, are under the care of the Brewers company. There is here also a spring of chalybeat water in a very pleasant garden, which for some years was honoured by the constant attendance of the Princess Amelia, and many persons of quality, who drank the waters. To this place, which is called New Tunbridge-Wells, many people resort, particularly during the summer, the price of drinking the waters being 10s. 6d. for the season. Near this place is a house of entertainment called Sadler's Wells, where during the summer season people are amused with balance-masters, walking on the wire, rope-dancing, tumbling, and pantomime entertainments. There have, within a few years past, been erected several very good houses here; and in this parish there are a great number of houses for the entertainment of genteel companies.

## K

**K**ENNINGTON, a village near Lambeth, in Surry, and one of the eight precincts of that parish. It was formerly a lordship belonging to John Earl Warren, in the 9th of Edward II. who, having no issue, gave the inheritance to the King and his heirs; yet in the 15th of Edward III. it had been alienated, and was part of the estate of Roger D'Amory attainted for joining with the seditious Lords. Coming again into the King's hands, it was made a royal seat, and was the principal residence of Edward the Black Prince.

There is nothing remaining of this ancient seat but a building called Long Barn, which in the year 1709 was one of the receptacles of the poor persecuted Palatines.

**KENNINGTON COMMON**, a small spot of ground on the side of the road to Camberwell, and about a mile and a half from London. Upon this spot is the gallows for the county of Surry, but few have suffered here of late years. Such of the rebels as were tried by the special commission, 1746, and ordered for execution, suffered at this place;

## K

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The church is one of the prebends of St. Paul's. The old Gothic structure lately taken down was erected in the year 1503, and stood till 1751, when, it being in a ruinous condition, the inhabitants applied to Parliament for leave to rebuild it, and soon after erected the present structure, which is a very substantial brick edifice, though it does not want an air of lightness. The body is well enlightened, and the angles strengthened and decorated with a plain rustic. The floor is raised considerably above the level of the church-yard, and the door in the front is adorned with a portico, which consists of a dome supported by four Doric columns; but both the door and the portico appear too small for the rest of the building. The steeple consists of a tower, which rises square to a considerable height, terminated by a cornice supporting four vases at the corners. Upon this part is placed an octangular ballustrade, from within which rises the base of the dome in the same form, supporting Corinthian columns, with their shafts wrought with rustic. Upon these rests the dome, and from its crown rises the spire, which is terminated by a ball

ball and its fane. Though the body of the church is very large, the roof is supported without pillars, and the inside is extremely commodious, and adorned with an elegant plainness.

This parish is very extensive, and includes Upper and Lower Holloway, three sides of Newington Green, and part of Kingsland. There are in Islington two Independent meeting houses, and a charity school founded in the year 1613, by Dame Alice Owen, for educating thirty children: this foundation, together with that of a row of alms-houses, are under the care of the Brewers company. There is here also a spring of chalybeat water in a very pleasant garden, which for some years was honoured by the constant attendance of the Princess Amelia, and many persons of quality, who drank the waters. To this place, which is called New Tunbridge-Wells, many people resort, particularly during the summer, the price of drinking the waters being 10s. 6d. for the season. Near this place is a house of entertainment called Sadler's Wells, where during the summer season people are amused with balance-masters, walking on the wire, rope-dancing, tumbling, and pantomime entertainments. There have, within a few years past, been erected several very good houses here; and in this parish there are a great number of houses for the entertainment of genteel companies.

## K

**K**ENNINGTON, a village near Lambeth, in Surry, and one of the eight precincts of that parish. It was formerly a lordship belonging to John Earl Warren, in the 9th of Edward II. who, having no issue, gave the inheritance to the King and his heirs; yet in the 15th of Edward III. it had been alienated, and was part of the estate of Roger D'Amory attainted for joining with the seditious Lords. Coming again into the King's hands, it was made a royal seat, and was the principal residence of Edward the Black Prince.

There is nothing remaining of this ancient seat but a building called Long Barn, which in the year 1709 was one of the receptacles of the poor persecuted Palatines.

**KENNINGTON COMMON**, a small spot of ground on the side of the road to Camberwell, and about a mile and a half from London. Upon this spot is the gallows for the county of Surry, but few have suffered here of late years. Such of the rebels as were tried by the special commission, 1746, and ordered for execution, suffered at this place;

## K

among

among whom were those who commanded the regiment raised at Manchester for the use of the Pretender.

**KENSINGTON**, a village in Middlesex, about two miles from Hyde Park Corner, part of which, from the palace-gate to the Bell, is in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. At present Kensington is extremely populous; and, besides the palace, now neglected, there are many genteel houses, a parish-church, and several boarding schools. Being a constant thoroughfare on the western road, there are many public-houses in it. The palace, which was the seat of the Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, was purchased by King William, who greatly improved it, and caused a royal road to be made to it, through St. James's and Hyde Parks, with lamp-posts erected at equal distances on each side. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens; her sister Queen Anne improved what Mary had begun, and was so pleased with the place, that she frequently supped during the summer in the green-house, which is a very beautiful one: but her late excellent Majesty Queen Caroline completed the design, by extending the gardens from the great road in Kensington to Acton; by bringing what is called the Serpentine River into them; and by taking in some acres out of Hyde Park, on which she caused a mount to be raised, with a chair upon it, that could be easily turned round, so as to afford shelter from the wind. This mount is surrounded with a grove of ever-greens, and commands a fine view over the gardens to the south and west. In short, these gardens, which are three miles and a half in compass, are kept in great order; and in summer-time, as the court is not there, are resorted to by great numbers of people. The walks are agreeable, yet they can never afford pleasure but to those whose minds are enlarged by reading and study. It is true, the giddy and the thoughtless may spend an hour with pleasure in these gardens; but the man of taste and discernment will enjoy it. The palace, indeed, has none of that grandeur which ought to appear in the residence of a British Monarch; its nearness to the town makes it very convenient, but it is very irregular in point of architecture. However, the royal apartments are grand, and some of the pictures good.

On passing the base court, you enter through a large portico into a stone gallery, that leads to the great stair-case, which is a very fine one, and consists of several flights of black marble steps, adorned with iron balusters finely wrought. The painting here affords the view of several balconies, with  
groups



groups of figures representing yeomen of the guard, and spectators, among whom are Mr. Ultrick, commonly called the young Turk, in the Polonese dress in which he waited on his Majesty King George I. Peter, the wild youth, &c. The stair-case is richly decorated and painted by Mr. Kent.

The first room is hung with very fine tapestry, representing the goddess Diana, hunting and killing the wild boar. Over the chimney is a picture in a grand taste, representing one of the Graces, in the character of Painting, receiving instructions from Cupid. This piece is said to be done by Guido Reni. In one corner of the room is a marble statue of Venus, with an apple in her hand; and in another is the statue of Bacchus, whose head is finely executed; but the body, which is inferior to it, seems to be done by another hand.

The second room has its ceiling painted with Minerva, surrounded by the arts and sciences, by Mr. Kent. Over the chimney is a very fine piece representing Cupid admiring Psyche, while she is asleep, by Vandyck. On each side of the room are hung several pictures, as King Henry VIII. and the Comptroller of his Household, by Holbein; a three-quarter picture of King Charles I. and another of his Queen, by Vandyck; the Duke and Duchess of York, by Sir Peter Lely; as also King William, and Queen Mary, when Prince and Princess of Orange, over the doors, by the same hand.

The third room, which was the late Queen's apartment, is adorned with very beautiful tapestry, representing a Dutch winter-piece, and the various diversions peculiar to the natives of Holland, done by Mr. Vanderbank. Over the chimney is an admirable picture of King Charles II. King James II. and their sister the Princess of Orange, when children, by Vandyck.

In the fourth room is the picture of a battle or skirmish between the Germans and Italians, by Holbein; another of Danae descending in a shower of gold, and another of the widow Eliot, finely executed by our countryman Riley.

In the fifth room is a picture of the crucifixion, and another of our Saviour laid on the cross, both by Titian; of our Saviour calling St. Matthew from the receipt of customs, by Annibal Caracci; and of his healing the sick in the temple, by Verrio: a picture of Henry IV. of France, by Titian: two heads of Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth, when children, by Holbein: the late Queen Anne, when an infant, by Sir Peter Lely: and several heads by Raphael.

In the sixth room, or rather gallery, are the pictures of



King Henry VIII. and Queen Katharine of Arragon, both by Holbein: King Philip of Spain, and Queen Mary, by the same hand: King James I. by Vandyck: King Charles II. the face by Sir Peter Lely: Queen Elizabeth in a Chinese dress, drawn when she was a prisoner at Woodstock: King James II. when Duke of York, and another of his Queen, both by Sir Peter Lely: King William and Queen Mary in their coronation robes, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Sir Godfrey was knighted on his painting these pictures; King William being doubtless pleased with so fine a picture of his Queen. The next is Queen Anne, after Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a picture of Queen Caroline, which is but poorly executed. In this room is a curious amber cabinet, in a glass case; and at the upper end a beautiful orrery, likewise in a glass case.

The seventh, which is called the Cupola room, has a star in the center, and the cieling all around is adorned with paintings in mosaic. Round the room are placed, at proper distances, eight bustos of ancient poets, and six statues of the heathen gods and goddesses at full length, gilt. Over the chimney-piece is a curious bas relief in marble, representing a Roman marriage, with a busto of Cleopatra, by Mr. Rysbrack.

In the King's great drawing-room, over the chimney, is a very fine picture of St. Francis adoring the infant Jesus, held in the lap of the Virgin Mary, Joseph attending, the whole performed by Sir Peter Paul Rubens. In this room are also the holy family, finely painted by Paul Veronese: three priests, by Tintoret: a noble picture of St. Agnes, over one of the doors, by Domenichino: St. John Baptist's head, Mary Magdalen, and a naked Venus, all by Titian: a Venus in a supine posture, stealing an arrow out of Cupid's quiver, with beautiful ornaments in the high gusto of the Greek antique, representing Love and the Drama, by Jacobo da Puntormo, upon the original outlines of the great Michael Angelo Buonarroti: a picture of Villars, Duke of Buckingham, and his younger brother, when boys, one of the capital pieces of Vandyck: two large pictures by Guido Reni, one of Venus dressing by the Graces; the other of Andromeda chained to a rock: our Saviour in the manger, by Bassan: and a picture of part of the holy family, by Palma the Elder.

The cieling of this room, in which there is such a mixture of sacred and prophane pieces, is painted with the story of Jupiter and Semele.

In the state-chamber, the bed is of crimson damask; and over

over the chimney is a picture of our Saviour and St. John Baptist, by Raphael.

In the state dressing-room the hangings are all of needle-work; a present from the Queen of Prussia. Here is a picture of Edward VI. by Holbein; of a young nobleman of Venice, by Tintoret; another young nobleman of the same place, by Tintoret; and Titian's lady, painted by himself.

The Painted gallery is adorned with many admirable pieces. At one end is King Charles I. on a white horse, with the Duke d'Espernon holding his helmet; the King is an august and noble figure, with some dejection in his countenance; the triumphal arch, curtain, and other parts of the back-ground, are finely executed, and so kept, that the King is the principal figure that strikes the eye; at a little distance it has more of the life than a picture.

Fronting this picture, at the other end of the gallery, is the same King, with his Queen, and two children, King Charles II. when a child, and King James II. an infant in the Queen's lap. The King's paternal tenderness is finely expressed, his son standing at his knee: the Queen's countenance is expressive of an affectionate obedience to his Majesty, and a fond care of her child, which she seems to desire the King to look on. The infant is exquisitely performed; the vacancy of thought in the face, and the inactivity of the hands, are equal to life itself at that age. These two admirable pieces were done by Vandyck.

One of the next capital pictures in this gallery is Esther fainting before King Ahasuerus, painted by Tintoret. All the figures are finely drawn, and richly dressed in the Venetian manner; for the Venetian school painted all their historical figures in their own habits, thinking them more noble and picturesque than any other.

The next piece is the nine Muses in concert, finely drawn by the same master.

Midas preferring Pan to Apollo, is a fine piece, by Andrea Schiavone; but it is a good deal hurt by time: the figures, however, are well drawn and coloured; and the affectation of judgment in Midas is finely expressed.

The shepherds offering gifts to Christ, St. John in prison, the story of the woman of Samaria, and John Baptist's head, are fine pieces, by Old Palma.

Noah's flood, by Bassan, is a masterly performance.

Over the chimney is a Madona, by Raphael, which, tho' a small piece, gives a very high idea of that great master's abilities.

abilities. There is also a Madona by Vandyck, which is exquisitely performed.

The other pictures here are, the birth of Jupiter, a fine piece, by Giulio Romano; a Cupid whetting his arrow, by Annibal Caracci; and a Venus and Cupid, by Titian.

KEW, a town in Surry, situated on the Thames, opposite to Old Bientford. Here is a chapel of ease, erected at the expence of several of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, on a piece of ground that was given for that purpose by the late Queen Anne. Here the late Mr. Molineux, Secretary to the late King when Prince of Wales, had a fine seat on the Green, which became the residence of the Prince and Princess Dowager of Wales, father and mother of his present Majesty, who greatly improved both the house and gardens; a description of which we shall give in the words of Sir Charles Chambers, Architect to the King:—

“The principal court of the palace is in the middle; the stable court on the left hand; and the kitchen courts on the right. As you enter the house from the principal court, a vestibule leads to the great hall, which occupies two stories in height, and receives its light from windows in the upper story. It is furnished with full-length portraits, representing King William III. Queen Mary, the present King of Prussia, the late Emperor of Germany, the present Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, the late Elector of Cologne, and the famous Lord Treasurer Burleigh; besides which, there is a very good hunting-piece, by Mr. Wootton, wherein are represented his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, Lord Baltimore, Lord Cholmondely, Lord Boston, Col. Pelham, and several of his Royal Highness's attendants. In this room are likewise two large vases of statuary-marble, on which are cut in basso relievo the four seasons of the year.

“From the hall a passage leads to the garden; and on the right hand of this passage is the Princess's common apartment, consisting of an anti-chamber, a drawing-room, a cabinet, and a gallery, with waiting-rooms, and other conveniences, for the attendants. The antichamber is hung with tapestry; and over the doors are two portraits, the one of the late Lord Cobham, the other of the late Earl of Chesterfield.

“The drawing-room is likewise hung with tapestry. Over the doors are the portraits of his Majesty King George I. and his Royal Highness Frederic Prince of Wales. There is also another picture in the room with three heads, being the por-



traits of their Royal Highnesses the late Princess of Orange, and the Princesses Amelia and Caroline.

"The cabinet is finished with pannels of Japan; the ceiling is gilt; which, together with the chimney-piece, was designed by the late ingenious Mr. Kent.

"The gallery, with all its furniture, is entirely executed from designs of the same gentleman. The colour of the wainscoting is blue, and the ornaments are gilt. Over the chimney is a portrait of the late Princess of Orange, in a riding-dress: and on each side of it is a very fine picture, by the celebrated Mr. Wootton, the one representing a stag at bay, and the other a return from the chase; the scene of both is Windsor forest, and the persons represented are the late Prince of Wales, the late Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Spencer, the Duke of Chandos, the Marquis of Powis, Lord Jersey, Lord Boston, Lord Baltimore, the Colonels Lumley, Schutz, and Madden, Mr. Scott, Mr. Bloodworth, and several attendants.

"On the left of the passage which leads to the garden are the apartments of the Bed-chamber women. In their drawing-room is a very large collection of portraits of illustrious persons of both sexes; none of them very finely painted, yet curious, and very entertaining. The ceiling is executed from a design of Mr. Kent's; as are likewise the ceiling, chimney-piece, and all other parts of their dining-room.

"The ceiling of the great stair-case was designed by Mr. Kent. The principal floor is distributed into one state-apartment for her Royal Highness, and into lodging-rooms for her children and their attendants. The state-apartments consist of a gallery, a drawing-room, a dressing-room, an antichamber, a bed-room, and closets.

"The walls of the gallery are adorned with grotesque paintings, and children in theatrical dresses, by the late Mr. John Ellis. The chimney-piece and all the furniture are from designs of Mr. Kent; and on the piers between the windows are four large painted looking-glasses from China.

"The ceiling of the drawing-room was designed, and I believe painted, by Mr. Kent, with grotesque ornaments, in party-colours and gold. The center compartment represents the story of Leda. The chimney-piece, the tables, glass-frames, and all the furniture, were designed by the same ingenious artist. The room is hung with green silk, and furnished with a very pretty collection of pictures, by Domenichino, Paul Veronese, Albano, Claude Lorrain, Pietro da Cortona,



Cortona, Cornelius Johnson, Bassano, Berghem, Borgognone, &c.

" The cieling, furniture, and chimney-piece of the dressing-room, were designed by Mr. Kent. The room is richly furnished with Japan cabinets, and a great variety of curious works in Dresden porcelain, amber, ivory, &c. and there are also in it two large pictures; the one by Dupan, representing the children of the royal family at play; and the other the Princess of Wales, with his present Majesty, the Duke of York, and the Princess Augusta, all in their infancy, attended by Lord Boston, Lady Archibald Hamilton, and Mrs. Herbert.

" Her Royal Highness's bed-chamber is hung with tapestry. The cieling and chimney-piece were designed by Mr. Kent.

" The apartment and closets contain nothing remarkable, excepting an hygrometer, of a very curious construction, invented and executed by the learned and ingenious Mr. Pulein, one of her Royal Highness's Chaplains.

#### " THE GARDENS OF KEW

are not very large, nor is their situation by any means advantageous, as it is low, and commands no prospects. Originally the ground was one continued dead flat; the soil was in general barren, and without either wood or water. With so many disadvantages, it was not easy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening; but princely munificence, guided by a director, equally skilled in cultivating the earth, and in the politer arts, [Lord Bathurst, we suppose,] overcame all difficulties. What was once a desert is now an Eden. The judgment, with which art hath been employed to supply the defects of nature, and to cover its deformities, hath very justly gained universal admiration, and reflects uncommon lustre on the refined taste of the noble contriver; as the vast sums which have been expended to bring this arduous undertaking to perfection, do infinite honour to the generosity and benevolence of the illustrious possessor, who with so liberal a hand distributed the superfluity of her treasures in works which serve at once to adorn the country, and to nourish its industrious inhabitants.

" On entering the garden from the palace, and turning towards the left hand, the first building which appears is

#### THE ORANGERY, OR GREEN-HOUSE.

The design is mine, and it was built under my inspection in the year 1761. The front extends one hundred and forty-five

five feet; the room is one hundred and forty-two feet long, thirty feet wide, and twenty-five high. In the back shade are two furnaces to heat flues, laid under the pavement of the orangery, which are found very useful, and indeed very necessary in times of hard frost.

“ What is called

### THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN,

is situated in an open grove near the orangery, and in the way to the physic-garden. Its figure is of the circular peripteros kind, but without an attic; and there is a particularity in the entablature, of which the hint is taken from one of the temples of Balbec. The order is Corinthian, the columns fluted, and the entablature fully enriched. Over each column on the frize are basso relievos, representing lyres and sprigs of laurel; and round the upper part of the cell are suspended festoons of fruits and flowers. The inside of the cell forms a salon richly finished and gilt. In the center of its cove is represented the sun; and, on the frize, in twelve compartments, surrounded with branches of laurel, are represented the signs of the zodiac in basso relievo. This building was begun and finished under my inspection in the year 1761.

### “ THE PHYSIC OR EXOTIC GARDEN

was not begun before the year 1760; so that it cannot possibly be yet in its perfection: but, from the great botanical learning of him who is the principal manager, and the assiduity with which all curious productions are collected from every part of the globe, without any regard to expence, it may be concluded, that, in a few years, this will be the amplest and best collection of curious plants in Europe. For the cultivation of these plants I have built several stoves; and amongst others a very large one, its extent from east to west being one hundred and fourteen feet; the center is occupied by a bark-stove sixty feet long, twenty feet wide, and twenty feet high, exclusive of the tan-pit; and the two ends form two dry stoves, each twenty-five feet long, eighteen feet wide, and twenty feet high.

“ The dry stoves are furnished with stands for placing pots on, made in the form of steps. They have each three revolutions of flues in the back-wall; and one of them hath likewise a flue under the pavement.

“ The bark stove in the center is heated by four furnaces; two of these serve to warm the flues under the pavement, and

two

two to warm those in the back-wall, of which there are five revolutions. The flues are all of them nine inches wide, and two feet high. Those in the back-wall are divided from the house by a brick-on-edge wall, and separated from each other by foot-tiles. Between some of them are placed air-pipes, for the introduction of fresh air, which by that means is warmed in its passage, and becomes very beneficial to the plants. The tan-pit is ten feet wide, and three feet six inches deep. It is surrounded on three sides by flues, being separated from them by a fourteen-inch wall. The walks are three feet wide, paved with foot-tiles; and there is a border before the back-flues twenty inches wide, with a treillage for creepers, placed within six inches of the flues. The roof-lights are divided into three heights, and run on casters; so that they are moved up and down with great ease, from a boarded passage placed over the flues, between the treillage and the back-wall. The front lights slide in grooves. On the outside of the bark-stove, in front, there is a border covered with glass for bulbous roots, which, by the assistance of the flues under the pavement of the stove, flourish very early in the year.

“ Contiguous to the exotic garden is

#### THE FLOWER GARDEN,

of which the principal entrance, with a stand on each side of it for rare flowers, forms one end. The two sides are inclosed with high trees, and the end facing the principal entrance is occupied by an aviary of a vast depth, in which is kept a numerous collection of birds, both foreign and domestic. The parterre is divided by walks into a great number of beds, in which all kinds of beautiful flowers are to be seen, during the greatest part of the year; and in its center is a basin of water stocked with gold-fish.

“ From the flower-garden a short winding walk leads to

#### THE MENAGERIE.

It is of an oval figure: the center is occupied by a large basin of water, surrounded by a walk; and the whole is inclosed by a range of pens, or large cages, in which are kept great numbers of Chinese and Tartarian pheasants, besides many sorts of other large exotic birds. The basin is stocked with such water-fowl as are too tender to live on the lake; and in the middle of it stands a pavilion of an irregular octagon plan, designed by me, in imitation of a Chinese opening, and executed in the year 1760.

“ Near

“ Near the Menagerie stands

### THE TEMPLE OF BELLONA.

designed and built by me in the year 1760. It is of the prostyle kind; the portico tetrastyle Doric; the metopes alternately enriched with helmets and daggers, and vases and pateras. The cell is rectangular, and of a sesquialteral proportion, but closed with an elliptical dome, from which it receives the light.

“ Passing from the menagerie towards the lake, in a retired solitary walk on the left, is

### THE TEMPLE OF THE GOD PAN,

of the monopteros kind; but closed on the side towards the thicket, in order to make it serve for a seat. It is of the Doric order; the profile imitated from that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome, and the metopes enriched with ox-skulls and pateras. It was built by me in the year 1758.

“ Not far from the last-described temple, on an eminence, stands

### THE TEMPLE OF EOLUS,

like that of Pan, of the monopteros figure. The order is a composite, in which the Doric is predominant. Within the columns is a large semicircular nich, serving as a seat, which revolves on a pivot, and may with great ease be turned by one hand to any exposition, notwithstanding its size. The temple of solitude is situated very near the south front of the palace.

“ At the head of the lake, and near the temple of Eolus, stands a Chinese octagon building of two stories, built a good many years ago, I believe, from the designs of Mr. Goupy. It is commonly called

### THE HOUSE OF CONFUCIUS.

The lower story consists of one room, and two closets; and the upper story is one little salon, commanding a very pleasant prospect over the lake and gardens. Its walls and ceiling are painted with grotesque ornaments, and little historical subjects relating to Confucius, with several transactions of the Christian missions in China. The sofa and chairs were, I believe, designed by Mr. Kent, and their seats and backs are covered with tapestry of the gobelins. In a thicket, near the house of Confucius, is erected the engine which supplies the lake and basons in the gardens with water. It was contrived



trived by Mr. Smeaton, and executed under his direction in the year 1761. It answers perfectly well, raising, by means of two horses, upwards of 3600 hogheads of water in twelve hours.

"From the house of Confucius a covered close walk leads to a grove, where is placed a semi-octagon seat, designed by Mr. Kent. A winding walk, on the right of the grove, leads to an open plain, on one side of which, backed with thickets, on a rising ground, is placed a Corinthian colonade, designed and built by me in the year 1760, and called *The Theatre of Augusta*.

#### " THE TEMPLE OF VICTORY

is the next building which offers itself to view. It stands on a hill, and was built in commemoration of the signal victory obtained on the 1st of August, 1759, near Minden, by the Allied army, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over the French army, commanded by the Marshal de Contades.

"The figure is the circular peripteros; the order Ionic decastyle, fluted, and richly finished. The frieze is adorned with foliages; and round the Attic are suspended festoons of laurel. The cell, which commands a pretty prospect towards Richmond, and likewise over Middlesex, is neatly finished with stucco ornaments. Those in the cieling represent standards, and other French trophies. The whole was designed by me, and executed under my inspection, in the year 1759, soon after the above-mentioned battle.

"As you pass along from the temple of victory, towards the upper part of the gardens, are seen the ruins of an arch, surrounded with several vestiges of other structures. Its description will be given hereafter.

"The upper part of the garden composes a large wilderness; on the border of which stands a moresque building, commonly called

#### THE ALHAMBRA,

consisting of a salon, fronted with a portico of coupled columns, and crowned with a lantern.

"On an open space, near the center of the same wilderness, is erected the tower, commonly called

#### THE GREAT PAGODA.

It was begun under my direction, in the autumn of the year 1761, and covered in the spring of the year 1762. The design is an imitation of the Chinese TAA. The base is a regular

gular octagon, forty-nine feet in diameter; and the superstructure is likewise a regular octagon on its plan, and in its elevation composed of ten prisms, which form the ten different stories of the building. The lowest of these is twenty-six feet in diameter, exclusive of the portico which surrounds it, and eighteen feet high; the second is five-and-twenty feet in diameter, and seventeen feet high; and all the rest diminish in diameter and height, in the same arithmetical proportion, to the ninth story, which is eighteen feet in diameter, and ten feet high. The tenth story is seventeen feet in diameter, and, with the covering, twenty feet high; and the finishing on the top is seventeen feet high; so that the whole structure, from the base to the top of the fleuron, is one hundred and sixty-three feet. Each story finishes with a projecting roof, after the Chinese manner, covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours; and round each of them there is a gallery inclosed with a rail. All the angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, being eighty in number, covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produces a most dazzling reflection; and the whole ornament at the top is double gilt. The walls of the building are composed of very hard bricks; the outside of well-coloured and well-matched grey-stocks, neatly laid, and with such care, that there is not the least crack or fracture in the whole structure, notwithstanding its great height, and the expedition with which it was built. The stair-case, which leads to the different stories, is in the center of the building. The prospects open as you advance in height; and from the top you command a very extensive view on all sides, and in some directions upwards of forty miles distance, over a rich and variegated country.

“Near the great pagoda, on a rising ground, backed with thickets, stands

#### THE MOSQUE.

It was designed and built by me in the year 1761. The body of the building consists of an octagon salon in the center, flanked with two cabinets, finishing with one large dome and two small ones. The large dome is crowned with a crescent, and its upright part contains twenty-eight little arches, which give light to the salon. On the three front sides of the central octagon are three doors, giving entrance to the building; over each of which there is an Arabic inscription,

L

scription,

scription, in golden characters, extracted from the Alcoran by Dr. Moreton, from whom I had the following explanation, viz.

*Ne fit coactio in religione.*

*Non est Deus ullus præter Deum.*

*Ne ponatis Deo similitudinem.*

“The minarets are placed at each end of the principal building. In my design of them, as well as in the whole exterior decoration of the building itself, I have endeavoured to collect the principal particularities of the Turkish architecture. With regard to the interior decoration, I have not so scrupulously adhered to their style in building, but have aimed at something uncommon, and at the same time pleasing. The walls of the cabinet are painted of a rich rose-colour, and those of the salon are straw-coloured. At the eight angles of the room are palm-trees modelled in stucco, painted and varnished with various hues of green, in imitation of nature; which, at the top spread, and support the dome, represented as formed of reeds, bound together with ribbons of silk. The cove is supposed to be perforated, and a brilliant sunny sky appears, finely painted by Mr. Wilson, of Covent-Garden, the celebrated landscape painter.

“In the way from the mosque towards the palace, there is a Gothic building, designed by Mr. Muntz; the front representing a cathedral.

“The Gallery of Antiques was designed by me, and executed in the year 1757.

“Continuing your way from the last mentioned building towards the palace, near the banks of the lake, stands

#### THE TEMPLE OF ARETHUSA,

a small Ionic building of four columns. It was designed and built by me in the year 1758.

“Near it there is a bridge thrown over a narrow channel of water, and leading to the island in the lake. The design is, in a great measure, taken from one of Palladio’s wooden bridges. It was erected in one night.

“In various parts of the garden are erected covered seats, executed from two designs composed by me in the year 1758.

“There is also erected in the garden of Kew, a Temple, designed by me, in commemoration of the present peace. The portico is hexastyle Ionic; the columns fluted; the entablature enriched; and the tympan of the pediment adorned with basso-relievos. The cell is in the form of a Latin cross, the



the ends of which are closed by semicircular sweeps, wherein are niches to receive statues. It is richly finished with stucco ornaments, allusive to the occasion on which it is erected.

#### “ THE RUIN AT KEW

was designed and built by me in the year 1759, in order to make a passage for carriages and cattle over one of the principal walks of the garden. My intention was to imitate a Roman antiquity, built of brick, with an incrustation of stone. The design is a triumphal arch, originally with three apertures, but two of them now closed up, and converted into rooms, to which you enter by doors made in the sides of the principal arch. The soffit of the principal arch is enriched with coffers and roses, and both the fronts of the structure are rustic. The north front is confined between rocks, overgrown with briars and other wild plants, and topped with thickets, amongst which are seen several columns, and other fragments of buildings, and at a little distance beyond the arch is seen an antique statue of a Muse. The central structure of the ruin is bounded on each side by a range of arches. There is a great quantity of cornices, and other fragments, spread over the ground, seemingly fallen from the buildings; and in the thickets on each side are seen several remains of piers, brick-walls. &c.”

Her late Majesty Queen Caroline here purchased Lady Eyre's seat, for the Duke of Cumberland, and Sir Thomas Abney's for the Princesses Amelia and Caroline.

In the sessions of Parliament in 1758, an act passed for building a bridge cross the Thames opposite to Kew Green; and this act is now executed, and a bridge is built of eleven arches. The two piers, and their dependent arches, on each side next the shore, are built of brick and stone; the intermediate arches, which are seven in number, are entirely wood. The center arch is fifty feet wide, and the road over the bridge thirty feet wide.

KILBORN, a village in Middlesex, in the road from London to Edgworth, and in the parish of Hampstead, was formerly famous for a priory. It has a spring of mineral water.

KING's LANGLEY, near Abbots Langley, in Hertfordshire, received its name from a royal palace built here by King Henry III. the ruins of which are still to be seen. King Richard II. with his Queen, and many of the nobility, kept a Christmas here, and in its monastery he was buried,



though afterwards removed to Westminster by K. Henry V. Here was also born and buried, Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, the son of Edward III. and many others of that family. The palace, park, and manor, were given by James the First to his eldest son Prince Henry, and after his death to Prince Charles, who, after he came to the throne, granted it to Sir Charles Morison for 99 years, from whom it passed into several hands. The village is an agreeable place; and the church is a venerable Gothic structure; but there are no buildings in its neighbourhood worthy a traveller's notice.

**KINGSBURY**, at the west end of St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire, is thus named from the Saxon Kings frequently keeping their court there, till it was purchased by the monks of the neighbouring abbey.

**KINGSLAND**, a hamlet of the parish of Islington, lying between Hoxton and Clapton. Here was anciently an hospital for lepers, which was lately appropriated to the cure of the venereal disease, and was an appendage to St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's hospitals: the edifice is a plain modern brick building, without ornamental decorations, large and proper for the use to which it was applied; and on the end of it a dial, which had the following suitable motto, *POST VOLUPTATEM MISERICORDIA*, that is, After pleasure comes pain. This structure joined a little old chapel; but it was wisely contrived, that the patients, who are obliged to attend divine service, could neither see nor be seen by the rest of the audience.

This hospital was called *The Lock*, and was burnt down a few years ago, but since rebuilt. In Kingsland-road is Jefferies's alms-house, or the ironmongers hospital, built in 1713, pursuant to the will of Sir Robert Jefferies, late Lord Mayor of London, for the reception and support of fifty-six decayed members of the ironmongers company. It is a spacious building, with two wings, and pleasant walks.

**KINGSTON UPON THAMES**, a town in Surry, twelve miles from London, received its name from its having been the residence of several of our Saxon Kings, some of whom were crowned on a stage in the market-place. It is a populous and well-built place, and in the reigns of Edward the Second and Third sent Members to Parliament. Here is a spacious church with eight bells, in which are the pictures of the Saxon Kings who were crowned here, and also that of King John, who gave the inhabitants of this town their first charter. Here is also a wooden bridge of twenty arches over the

the Thames; a free-school erected and endowed by Queen Elizabeth; an alms-house built in 1670 by Alderman Clive, for six men, and as many women, and endowed with land to the value of 80*l.* a year; and a charity-school for thirty boys, who are all cloathed. The summer assizes for this county are generally held here; and there is a gallery on the top of a hill that overlooks the town. A house called Hircomb's Place, in this town, was the seat of the famous Earl of Warwick, stiled The Setter-up and Puller-down of Kings. Besides the above bridge, there is another of brick over a stream, that flows from a spring that rises four miles above the town, and, within the distance of a bow-shot from its source, forms a brook that drives two mills. Here is a good market on Saturday for corn, and the town carries on a considerable trade, and has three annual fairs, and is daily increasing in new buildings.

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE**, the first village from London in the great western road, is situated in the parishes of St. George's, Hanover-square, and St. Margaret's, Westminster, but has a chapel independent of those parishes. Near the entrance of this village in the way from London, is the infirmary for the sick and wounded, called St. George's hospital.

**KNOLL**, a very magnificent seat in the parish of Sevenoak, formerly possessed by many ancient and great families, and some time the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer changed it with the Crown for other lands. It has been several times granted from the Crown, and returned to it again by forfeiture, or otherwise. Queen Elizabeth, in the seventh year of her reign, gave it to Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset, and then Lord Treasurer to that Queen. In this noble family it has continued ever since.

This is a large square edifice, the entrance into which is through a great tower portal, which leads into a spacious quadrangular court, with embattled walls, and a grass plat on each side; in one of which, on a pedestal, is a fighting gladiator, in the other Venus orta mari.

From this court there is an entrance through a large tower on the side, with a portico in front supported by eight pillars of the Ionic order; over which is an open gallery for walking, with a ballustrade.

At one end of the portico is placed the bust of King William in marble; and at the other end the same in plaster of Paris.

In the Hall,  
which is like a college hall, are the horns of a very large elk, with the entire bone of the head, and stags horns on each side. The horn of a rhinoceros over the chimney-piece. A grand music-gallery, with a screen of curious old carving, and an exact model of the Queen-Anne galley.

In the brown Gallery  
are the pictures of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, stabbed by Felton. King Charles II. and General Monk, a conversation piece. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Admiral Blake. Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury. A Queen and child, unknown, but called Mary Queen of Scots: A man, unknown, but supposed to be Lord Darnley: both these are capital pieces. Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and his daughter. James Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex. King James I.

In Lady Betty Germain's Dressing-Room.  
A crucifixion, by Titian. A very curious head of George the Second, done with pen and ink. Drawings, by Polodore, Michael Angelo, Titian, and other great masters; and some curious paintings.

In Lord Vere's Bed chamber.  
A fine ebony cabinet. Sir Walter Raleigh, and his Lady, who was Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth.

In the Dressing-Room belonging to Lord Vere's Bed-chamber.  
Sir Kenelm Digby, by Vandyke. Countess of Shrewsbury, by Lely. Judith and Holofernes. Sir Antony Vandike, and Lord Goring. Abraham entertaining the angels. The shepherds adoration, by Bassan. A Flemish piece, by Hemskirk. A full length of the Countess of Middlesex. Lady Hume. The Prince of Orange.

In the Billiard-Room, or Leicester Gallery.  
Oliver Cromwell, a portrait. A Silenus, by Rubens. Democritus, Heraclitus, by Dominichino. Arts and sciences, by Bassan. Duke D'Espernon. Mr. Brett, by Cornelius Johnson. Philip II. of Spain, and his first Queen, by Titian. Sir Ralaph Bosville, Lord Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth. Prince Henry, eldest son to King James I. Lord Somers, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Prince Palatine of the Rhine, and his three daughters. Lady Monmouth.  
Russian



Russian Ambassador offering his credentials to James II.  
Genealogical tables of the family.

On a window in the billiard-room is painted a man in armour with this inscription:

Hermannus de Sackvill Præpotens Normannus intravit Angliam cum Gulielmo Conquestore, A. D. 1066.

In the Passage from the Billiard-Room.

Two Madonas, by Michael Angelo.

In the Venetian Room.

Queen Elizabeth. Duchefs of Richmond, by Vandyke.  
Henry VIII. Mary Queen of Scots. Fine old tapestry.

In the Dressing-Room to the Venetian Room.

Two candle-light pieces, by Skalkin. Sir Thomas More, by Holbens. A satyr discovering a sleeping Venus, by Correggio. James Earl of Middlesex. Edward Cranfield, son to Lionel Earl of Middlesex. Narcissus and Echo, by Lely. An inside of a church at Antwerp. Cymon and Iphigene, by Lely. Antony Ashley Cowper, Earl of Shaftesbury. The rape of the Sabines, brought by the late Duke from Italy. A Dutch kitchen. General Davis. A fine battle-piece. Archduke Albertus. Isabella D. G. Duchefs of Brabant. Philip III. King of Spain. Margaret Queen of Spain.

In the Carton Gallery.

Copies of the Cartons as large as the originals, by D. Mitten. Charles Earl of Dorset. Lady Mary Compton, daughter to James Earl of Northampton, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. James I. by Vandyke. The first Earl of Dorset, by Cornelius Johnson. Henry Howard, Earl of Surry, eldest son to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, 1547, by Holbens. James Earl of Northampton. In a bow-window, two statues, one on each side of a table; viz. a dancing-fawn, and a Venus de Medicis. A noble chimney-piece; prodigious high China jars. In the windows, many family arms well preserved.

In the Ball-Room (so called from the first Duke of Dorset's giving a ball there every Tuesday).

Lord Warden's procession, &c. a grand piece, by Wootton. Several whole-length family-pieces, by Sir Godfrey Kneller Vandyke, and Mitten. The present Duke, by Sir J. Reynolds.

In



## In the Chapel-Room.

Figures representing the history of the crucifixion, taken from bloody Queen Mary's chapel, which stood over the rood-loft in her own chapel. The tapestry has the whole story of Noah. The Duchess of Dorset, a full length, by Hudson.

## The Chapel.

A fine ancient room, with many sacred historical paintings on the windows. In the chapel gallery is the story of Veronica, in exquisite tapestry, and Esther and Ahasuerus, and a picture of our Saviour exposed.

## In the Organ-Room.

Several sacred historical paintings, which were placed over the different rood-lofts in churches and chapels before the Reformation; and other old paintings. The beheading of Mary Queen of Scots. John Baptist. A Friar; and many other pictures.

## In the Guard-Room.

Carey, Earl of Hudson, father and son. Edward VI. Abraham offering up Isaac. Major Moor. The famous player Betterton. King Charles II. Lady Hume.

## In the first Tea-Room.

The Twelve Apostles, from the school of Raphael. Vandyke and Lord Goring, in a frame of tapestry. Queen Anne of Bullen. Emperor Charles V. A curious full-moon-light. Nell Gwynn. Some bronzes, and the family arms curiously wrought in a looking-glass.

## In the second Tea-Room.

Fine tapestry representation of the boar and wolf. Lady Betty Germain. Two tables inlaid with metal.

In the Horn-Gallery (so called from two antelopes horns placed over the chimney-piece).

John Wickliff. Christopher Hatton. Walter Mildway. Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. James Wildford, Knight. John Norris, Knight. Francis Walsingham, Knight. Thomas More, Knight. Lord William Howard. Cardinal Wolsey. John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury. Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury. Martin Luther. Agriola. Melancthon. Luther. Pomeranius. Erasmus. Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. Duke of Alva. Duke of Parma. Duke of Guise.

Guise. Duke of Bourbon. Prince of Orange. William Cecil, Baron Burleigh. Henry Fitz Allen, Earl of Arundel. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Nicolas Bacon, Lord Keeper. Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton. Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham. Earl of Surry. Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk. Francis Drake, Knight. George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. Friar Bacon. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. Alphonso, Marquis of Palto. Duke of Guise, the son. The Constable of France. Don John de Austria. Thomas Egerton, Baron of Elsmere.

In the Dining-Parlour.

Like Apollo amidst the Muses, Charles Earl of Dorset, the famous patron and poet, with the most eminent English poets:—Rowe. Wycherley. Betterton. Garth. Congreve. M. de St. Evremont. Thomas Hobbes. G. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, author of the Rehearsal. Mrs. M. Woffington, in the character of Penelope. Sir Fleetwood Shepherd. Prior. Dryden. Mause Montague, Earl of Halifax. Charles, Earl of Dorset. Fletcher and Beaumont. Chaucer. Otway. Charles I. Lord Rochester. Thomas Sackville. One of the King Richards. Pope. Johnson. Cowley. Shakespeare. Mr. W. Cartwright. Mrs. C. Philipps. Swift. Flatman. Dufey, a profile. Sir Philip Sidney. Spenser. Waller. Addison. Sir C. Sidley.

In the Book-Room.

Our Saviour. Lady Betty Germain. Lewis XV. of France. King Bryen. Boircombe's sceptre.

In the Duke's Dressing-Room.

Charles I. and his Queen, by Vandyke. Fruit and flower pieces.

In the Colonnade.

A cast of the statue of the listening slave. A cast of Roman wrestlers.

In the State Bed-Chamber.

The Countess of Dorset over the chimney-piece, full length, by Vandyke. The late Duchess of Bedford, full length, by Ditto. A state-bed tapestry, giving the whole history of Nebu-

Nebuchadnezzar. Silver-embossed table-stands. Glass-frames, vases, and other monuments of ancient grandeur.

#### In the Park

is a well-designed Gothic hermitage, an artificial ruin of an old fortification, winding vales, and rising ground, decorated with fine plantations of oak, chesnut, fir, and fish-ponds. Here are also deer, and game in plenty; and some beautiful and extensive prospects, one especially, at a place on the south-side of the park, called River-hill, from whence is seen almost the whole county of Sussex; and, by the help of a telescope, the Isle of Wight.

**L**AMBETH, a village in Surry, situated on the Thames, between Southwark and Battersea, and near the south-east end of Westminster-bridge, is supposed to be called originally Lamb's haven; although only a small village formerly, yet by the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and the increase of the new buildings, is now nearly joined to the borough of Southwark; is particularly famous for its containing, for several ages, the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, built on the south side of the Thames, and on a spot of ground formerly belonging to the see of Rochester; but the elevated station of the Archbishops obliging them to reside near the Court, induced them to fix on this spot for their residence. This structure was originally formed by Baldwin, Archbishop of that see, in the year 1188; who first intended to have raised a superb structure at Hackington, near this place; but the monks, with whom he was at variance, obtained the pope's mandate against it; when, taking down what he had erected, he removed the best of the materials to Lambeth, with which he built the palace, a college and church, having before purchased the ground of the Bishop and convent of Rochester, by a fair exchange.

In the year 1250, Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, having, by his arrogance, rendered himself hateful to the citizens of London, retired, for the security of his person, to this palace; and, finding it in a ruinous condition, within the space of three years rebuilt the whole north side, the archiepiscopal apartments and cloisters, the guard-chamber, and the chapel.

From that time this palace became the residence of the greatest persons of the church, and was soon enlarged by many



many additional buildings. Cardinal Pool built the gate, which, for that time, is a noble structure. The Lollards Tower, which is thus named from a room in it prepared for the imprisonment of the followers of Wickliff, the first British reformer, who were called Lollards, was finished by Chichley, and remains a lasting memorial of his cruelty and antichristian spirit. It is a small room, twelve feet broad and nine long, planked with elm; and there still remain eight rings and staples, to which Christians were chained, for presuming to differ in opinion from that Prelate. The spacious hall was erected by Juxton; and the brick edifice between the gate and this hall was begun by Archbishop Sancroft, and finished by the immortal Tillotson.

From the present structure being thus erected at different periods, it is not at all surprizing, that it has but little appearance of uniformity; but the edifice, though old, is in most parts strong; the corners are faced with rustie, and the top surrounded with battlements; but the principal apartments are well-proportioned, and well enlightened: the Gothic work about it is irregularly disposed, and it is in itself irregular. Some of the inner rooms are too close and confined; but there are many others open and pleasant in themselves, with the advantage of being convenient, and of affording very agreeable prospects: for as this palace is situated on the bank of the Thames, it affords a fine view up and down the river, and, from the higher apartments, a prospect of the country each way.

The palace, with the rows of trees before it, and the church of Lambeth adjoining, when viewed from the Thames, make a very picturesque appearance.

In this palace is a very fine library, founded in the year 1610, by Archbishop Bancroft, who left by will all his books for the use of his successors in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. This library has been greatly increased by the benefactions of the Archbishops Abbot, Sheldon, and Tension, and consists of 617 volumes in manuscript, and above 15,000 printed books.

The church, which stands by the palace, is a very antique structure, dedicated to St. Mary, supposed to have been built in the reign of Richard I. It has a square tower, and both that and the body of the church are crowned with battlements. In this parish are eight precincts, denominated the Archbishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, the Marsh, the Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's precinct. It is remarkable,



able, that at Lambeth Wall is a spot of ground, containing an acre and nineteen poles, named Pedlar's acre, which has belonged to the parish from time immemorial, and is said to have been given by a pedlar, upon condition, that his picture, with that of his dog, be perpetually preserved in painted glass in one of the windows of the church; which the parishioners carefully performed in the south-east window of the middle isle.

There are two charity-schools in this parish; one supported by voluntary contributions, and the other by a fund left by one Mr. Laurence, an eminent merchant in London, in the reign of Charles II. but this last is only for the education of twenty poor children, belonging to the Wall and Marsh liberties. Besides the domestic trade of this flourishing place, it has several considerable manufactures, particularly glass, potters wares, printed linens, &c. and the situation of the Thames induces some of the greatest dealers in coals to reside here.

**SOUTH LAMBETH**, near Vauxhall, was thought so agreeable a situation by Caron, the Dutch Ambassador twenty-eight years, that he erected a handsome palace with two wings. On the front was written *Omne solum forti patria*. He built also the alms-houses by the road side, near the three-mile-stone, for seven poor women. His name is inscribed on it, with the date of the year 1618, and these words, *Feneras Jehova si recordaris pauperum*. In this pleasant hamlet lived the Tradescants, father and son, who made the celebrated collection of rareties, described in a book printed at London, 1656, called *Musæum Tradescantianum*. They were bought by Elias Ashmole, Esq; who presented them to the University of Oxford, where they are preserved.

**LANGLEY PARK**, near Langley Green, in Buckinghamshire, belongs to the Duke of Marlborough. The late Duke began to build a new house of stone in this park, but one of the wings is yet wanting to complete the design, which is more remarkable for its elegance than grandeur.

**LATIMERS**, a hamlet with a chapel of ease to Chessham in Bucks, received its name from its ancient lords. In this hamlet lived Sir Edwin Sands, whose daughter, having four sons and nine daughters by her husband Sir Thomas Temple, ancestor of the present Earl Temple, lived to see 700 descended from her, and died in 1656. The Lord James Cavendish had here a seat.

**LEATHERHEAD**, or **LEATHERHEAD**, a small town  
in

In Surry, situated about four miles to the S. W. of Epsom. It had formerly a market, which has been discontinued above an hundred years. Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having sunk into the earth near Mickleham, at the foot of Box-Hill, rises again near this town, and runs through Cobham, to the Thames at Moulsey. 'Tis pleasantly situated on a rising bank by the side of the river, and in as good a situation for riding or hunting as most within twenty miles of London, it having a fine, open, dry, champaign country almost all round it.

LEITH-HILL, near Box-Hill in Surry, admired for affording one of the noblest prospects in all Europe, of which Mr. Dennis gives a lively description in his *Letters Familiar, Moral, and Critical*; we shall therefore transcribe his words. "In a late journey, says he, which I took into the Wilds of Sussex, I passed over an hill which shewed me a more transporting sight than ever the country had shewn me before, either in England or Italy. The prospects which in Italy pleased me most, were that of the Valdarno from the Apennines; that of Rome, and the Mediterranean from the mountains of Viterbo; of Rome at forty, and the Mediterranean at fifty miles distance from it; and that of the Campagne of Rome from Tivoli and Frascati; from which two places you see every foot of that famous Campagne, even from the bottom of Tivoli and Frascati to the very foot of the mountain of Viterbo, without any thing to intercept your sight. But from an hill which I passed in my late journey into Sussex, I had a prospect more extensive than any of these, and which surpassed them at once in rural charms, in pomp, and in magnificence. The hill which I speak of, is called Leith-Hill, and is about five miles southward from Dorking, about six from Box-Hill, and near twelve from Epsom. It juts itself out about two miles beyond that range of hills which terminate the north downs to the south. When I saw from one of these hills, at about two miles distance, that side of Leith-Hill which faces the northern downs, it appeared the beautifullest prospect I had ever seen: but after we had conquered the hill itself, I saw a sight that would transport a Stoic; a sight that looked like enchantment and vision. Beneath us lay open to our view all the Wilds of Surry and Sussex, and a great part of that of Kent, admirably diversified in every part of them with woods, and fields of corn and pastures, every where adorned with stately rows of trees.

"This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in breadth, and about sixty in length, and is terminated to the south by

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the

the majestic range of the southern hills, and the sea; and it is no easy matter to decide, whether these hills, which appear at thirty, forty, and fifty miles distance, with their tops in the sky, seem more awful and venerable, or the delicious vale between you and them more inviting. About noon, in a serene day, you may, at thirty miles distance, see the very water of the sea through a chasm of the mountains. And that which above all makes it a noble and a wonderful prospect is, that, at the same time that, at 30 miles distance, you behold the very water of the sea, and at the same time that you behold, to the south, the most delicious rural prospect in the world, at that very time, by a little turn of your head towards the north, you look full over Box-Hill, and see the country beyond it between that and London, and, over the very stomacher of it, see St. Paul's at twenty-five miles distance, and London beneath it, and Highgate and Hampstead beyond it."

Of this account of Mr. Dennis's it is to be observed, that he does not mention whether he made use of glasses in viewing this prospect, or not; it is certain, that, if he had no such assistance, his eyes were better formed for seeing objects at a distance than most of the human species: the prospect, however, is still a most beautiful one, and deserves the attention of every person of taste. At the top of one part of the hill a square tower hath lately been erected, over the door of which is the following inscription:

*Ut terram undique beatam*

*Videas, viator,*

*Hæc turris de longe spectabilis,*

*Sumptibus Richardi Hill,*

*Ex agro Leith-Hill-Place, Arm.*

*Regnante Georgio Tertio,*

*Anno Domini, M DCC LXVI.*

*Extracta fuit;*

*Oblectamento non fui solum,*

*Sed vicinorum,*

*Et omnium.*

**LEWISHAM**, a town in Kent, situated on the river Ravensburn, between Blackheath and Bromley. Here are two free schools, of which the Leatherseller's company in London are Governors. It is a pleasant village, and near it are several gentlemen's seats.

**LIMPSFIELD**, a village near Croydon in Surry.

**LISSAM GREEN**, a pleasant village near Paddington.

**LOW LEYTON**, or **LEIGHTON**, a village pleasantly situated



situated on the side of a hill, near Walthamstow, at the foot of which runs the river Lee. In this parish are several handsome seats belonging to wealthy citizens, and other gentlemen; especially the ancient manor-house and seat of Ruckholts, which some time ago belonged to Benjamin Collyer, Esq; of whom it was purchased by the Earl Tylney: but of late years this seat has been deserted by its owners, and not long since was converted into a public breakfasting house, and so continued for about six years, during which it was much frequented by gentlemen and ladies. But it is now pulled down, and the materials sold.

Goring-House, also called the Forest-House, is loftily situated fronting the forest. It once belonged to the Abbot of Waltham, and afterwards came to the Gorings, Earls of Norwich; after which it was in the possession of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, whose descendant sold it to Mr. Bosanquet, of London, merchant.

The beautiful seat of the late Sir Fisher Tench, Bart. is a more modern structure, adorned with large and delightful gardens, with plantations, walks, groves, mounts, and canals stocked with fish and fowl: but Sir Fisher's successors have sold it to Mr. John Stanniland, of London, haberdasher.

The manor-house of Leyton has a fine prospect over the marsh and river towards Hackney; this, together with a paddock, was sold by Mr. David Gansel, Lord of the manor, to the late Sir John Strange, who improved this seat with additional buildings and handsome gardens; but his son John Strange, Esq; has lately parted with his interest in it to Mr. Bladen.

This parish is washed on one side by the river Lee or Ley, from which the village obtains its name, and rises in a gentle ascent, for about two miles, from the river to Waltham-Forest: on which side lies one ward of the parish called Leyton-Stone, in a pleasant and healthful situation, inasmuch that the number of inhabitants being greatly increased, a chapel of ease has been lately built for their convenience.

The parish-church is a small building consisting of a chancel and two aisles. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and the patronage of the vicarage is vested in General Gansel.

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**M**ALDEN, a village in Surry, about three miles from Kingston, has a powder-mill on a stream that runs from Ewel to Kingston.

MILL-HILL, a pleasant village in Middlesex, nine miles



and an half, from London, that has an extensive prospect. It is in the parish of Hendon.

MIMS, there are two villages of this name; North Mims, situated in Hertfordshire, on the east side of Colney, and two miles from Hatfield. In its neighbourhood is the seat of the late Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, in right of his Lady, who was heir to her late brother the great Lord Somers. The body of that nobleman lies interred in the chancel of the church, without any inscription. It has a most delightful prospect. This seat now belongs to the Duke of Leeds, who is Lord of the manor. Here is a charity-school.

South Mims is situated two miles from the former, in the most northern corner of Middlesex. Here is an alms-house built and endowed for six poor people, by James Hickson, Esq; who died in 1689, when he gave by his will to fifteen poor people of this parish two shifts, one pair of hose, and a pair of shoes annually; for the payment of these, and other benefactions, he left several estates in this parish to the Brewers company in London.

MOOR-PARK, near Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, late the seat of Lord Anson, but now of Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. The park is not large, but is very beautiful, whether we consider it within itself or with regard to the fine and extensive prospects from it. The house was originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, and, passing through many hands, was afterwards in the possession of the Duke of Monmouth. Then it came into the hands of Mr. Stiles, who enlarged, repaired, and beautified it, under the direction of Sir James Thornhill. It stands on a hill, not quite on the summit. It is of stone, of the Corinthian order; and, if not in the highest stile of architecture, is yet very noble. The south, or principal front, has a portico and pediment of four columns. The offices are joined to the house by a beautiful circular colonade of the Ionic order, which terminates very elegantly with domes on each side their entrance. One cannot help wishing the house on the top of the hill, or that part of the hill, were removed; for you cannot now see the principal front till you are upon it.

“On the back front of the house, says an ingenious writer, is a lawn of about thirty acres, absolutely flat; which falls below it on one hand, and heights above it on the other. The rising ground is divided into three great parts, each so distinct and so different, as to have the effect of several hills.

The

That nearest to the house shelves gently under an open grove of noble trees, which hang on the declivity, and advance beyond it on the plain. The next is a large hill, pressing forward, and covered with wood from the top to the bottom. The third is a bold steep, with a thicket falling down the steepest part, which makes it appear still more precipitate: but the rest of the slope is bare; only the brow is crowned with wood, and towards the bottom is a little group of trees. These heights, thus finely characterised in themselves, are further distinguished by their appendages. The small, compact group near the foot, but still on the descent, of the further hill, is contrasted by a large straggling clump, some way out upon the lawn, before the middle eminence. Between this and the first hill, under two or three trees which cross the opening, is seen to great advantage a winding glade, which rises beyond them, and marks the separation. This deep recess, the different distances to which the hills advance, the contrast in their forms, and their accompaniments, cast the plain on this side into a most beautiful figure. The other side and the end were originally the flat edge of a descent, a harsh, offensive termination; but it is now broken by several hillocks, not diminutive in size, and considerable by the fine clumps which distinguish them. They recede one beyond another, and the outline waves agreeably amongst them. They do more than conceal the sharpness of the edge; they convert a deformity into a beauty, and greatly contribute to the embellishment of this most lovely scene; a scene, however, in which the flat is principal; and yet a more varied, a more beautiful landscape, can hardly be desired in a garden."

**MORDEN COLLEGE**, on the east side of Blackheath, for the support of poor decayed and honest merchants, was erected by Sir John Morden, Barr. a Turkey merchant, several years before his death, which happened in the year 1708. It consists of a large brick building, with two small wings, strengthened at the corners with stone rustic. The principal entrance, which is in the center, is decorated with Doric columns, festoons, and a pediment on the top, over which rises a turret, with a dial; and from the dome, which is supported by scrolls, rise a ball and fan. To this entrance there is an ascent by a flight of circular steps; and having ascended them, and passed through this part of the building, we enter an inner square, surrounded with piazzas.

The chapel is neatly wainscoted, and has a costly altar-piece.

This structure Sir John erected at a small distance from his own habitation, in a place called Great Stone Field, and endowed it, after his Lady's decease, with his whole real, copyhold, and personal estate, to the value of about 1300l. per annum.

The founder of this noble charity placed in this hospital twelve decayed Turkey merchants in his life-time; but after his decease, the Lady Morden, finding that the share allotted her by Sir John's last will was insufficient for her decent support, some parts of the estate not answering so well as was expected, she was obliged to reduce the number to four.

But upon her death the whole estate coming to the college, the number was increased, and there are at this time thirty-five poor gentlemen; and, the number not being limited, it is to be increased as the estate will afford; for the building will conveniently hold forty.

The treasurer, who receives the rents and revenues, and keeps the books of the accounts and disbursements of the college, has 40l. a year; and the chaplain, who reads prayers twice a day, and preaches twice every Sunday, had at first a salary of 30l. per annum, which the Lady Morden doubled at her death. She was, in other respects, a benefactress of the college, and, as she put up her husband's statue in a niche over the gate, the trustees put up hers in another niche, adjoining to that of her husband. The pensioners have each 20l. a year, and at first wore gowns with the founder's badge; but this badge has not been worn for some years. They have a common table in the hall to eat and drink together at meals; and each has a convenient apartment, with a cellar.

The treasurer, chaplain, and pensioners, are obliged to reside in the college; and, except in case of sickness, no other persons are to reside, live, or lodge there; but no person can be admitted as a pensioner, who cannot bring a certificate to prove his being upwards of sixty years of age.

Seven Turkey merchants have the direction of this hospital, and the nomination of the persons to be admitted into it; to them the treasurer is accountable; and whenever any of these die, the surviving trustees chuse others in their room.

MOULSEY, two towns thus denominated from the river Mole, which runs between them into the Thames; East Moulsey



Moulsey is situated opposite to Hampton-Court, and was granted by King Charles II. to Sir James Clarke, grandfather to the present lord of the manor, who had the ferry from thence to Hampton-Court, in the room of which he has lately erected a handsome bridge, where a very high toll is taken of all passengers, carriages, &c.

West Moulsey is situated about a mile and a half west from Kingston; and here is a ferry to Hampton town, which likewise belongs to the same gentleman.

MUSWELL-HILL, in Middlesex, on the east side of Highgate, took its name from a spring or well on the hill, by a house built by Alderman Roe, which afterwards came to the late Earl of Bath. By this well, which was esteemed holy, was a chapel with an image of our lady of Muswell, to which great numbers went in pilgrimage. Both the manor and chapel were sold in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Mr. William Roe, in whose family they continued, till Sir Thomas Roe, the Ambassador, sold them in the last century.

## N.

**N**ASING, a village in Essex, between Epping and Harlow.

NAVESTOCK, a village near Brentwood, in Essex.

NELMES, a village in Essex, on the east side of Rumbold.

NETHERHALL, a village in Essex, on the north side of Chipping Ongar.

NETHERHALL, a village in Essex, near Great and Little Parndon, and at the conflux of the Lee and the Stort.

NETTLEWELL, a village on the south-west side of Harlow.

NEWINGTON-BUTTS, a village in Surry, extending from the end of Blackman-street, to Kennington common, is said to receive the name of Butts, from the exercise of shooting at butts, much practised both here and in the other towns of England, in the reign of Henry VIII. &c. to fit men to serve in the regiment of archers. But Mr. Aubrey thinks it received this name from the Butts of Norfolk, who had an estate here. Mr. Whateley observes, that here were planted the first peaches so much esteemed, distinguished by the name of Newington peaches. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of

of Winchester, and the profits arising to the incumbent amount to about 140*l.* per annum.

In this village are three alms-houses, a charity-school, and a work-house. The principal of these alms-houses are those of the Fishmonger's company; the most ancient of which is St. Peter's Hospital, which that company erected by virtue of letters patent, granted by King James I. in the year 1618, for the reception of several of their poor members. It contains twenty-two alms-people, each of whom has two rooms, and an allowance of 3*s.* a week, 15*s.* at Christmas, a chaldron of coals and a gown yearly, and one of the pensioners who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has an additional allowance of 2*l.* a year. The entrance is by a pair of iron gates opening into the center of the building. On the inside are two courts behind each other, in which is a hall with painted windows, and a chapel. To the south of this hospital is another founded by Mr. James Hulbert, a liveryman of the Fishmongers company, in 1719, whose statue stands upon a pedestal; and on the walls, which extend before both, are iron rails to afford a view of this statue, of the more modern hospital erected by that gentleman, and of the pleasant walks before it. This is also founded for twenty poor men and women who have much the same accommodations and allowance with those of St. Peter's.

NEWINGTON-GREEN, a pleasant village between Islington and Stoke-Newington, chiefly consisting of a handsome square of a considerable extent, surrounded by houses which are in general well built; before each side is a row of trees, and an extensive grass-plot in the middle. It is in the parish of Stoke-Newington; on one side of the ground is a meeting-house.

NEWINGTON or STOKE NEWINGTON, Middlesex, is a pleasant village, where a great number of the citizens of London have built houses, and rendered it extremely populous, more like a large flourishing town than a village. The church is a small, low, Gothic building, and belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and there is also a neat meeting-house. Behind the church is a pleasant grove of tall trees, where the inhabitants resort for the benefit of shade and a wholesome air.

NONESUCH, in Surry, is situated near Sutton and Epsom, and was formerly called Cuddington, till a most magnificent palace was erected there, by Henry VIII. which obtained the name of Nonesuch from its unparalleled beauty.

The

The learned Hentzner, in his *Itinerarium*, speaking of this palace, says, that "it was chosen for his pleasure and retirement, and built by him with an excess of magnificence and elegance even to ostentation: one would imagine every thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work: there are every where so many statues that seem to breathe, so many miracles of consummate art, so many casts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim and justify its name of Nonesuch.

"The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delightful gardens, groves ornamented with trellis-work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by Pleasure herself, to dwell in along with Health.

"In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water one round the other, like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream water out of their bills: in the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions.

"There is another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach."

Such was this palace and gardens when Hentzner wrote, but King Charles II. gave it to the Dukes of Cleveland, who pulled it down and sold the materials; wherewith a new house was built by the Earl of Berkeley, which was the seat of the late Earl of Guildford, and is called Durdans.

NORTH-END, a pleasant village near Hammer Smith, where are the handsome house and finely disposed gardens lately possessed by the Earl of Tilney, and of the late Sir John Stanley.

NORTHALL, a village on the north-side of Enfield Chase, three miles north of High Barnet, is said to be corruptly so called from Northaw, or the North Grove, here being a wood that belonged to the monastery of St. Alban's. A noble house was built here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Henry Dudley Earl of Warwick; after whose death it came to several possessors, and being sold to William Leman, descended to Sir William Leman his grandson, who has given the rent of the wells to the poor of the parish. King James I. also gave 40l. a year to the town in lieu of the ground he laid into his park at Theobald's out of the common.

OAT.



## O.

**O**ATLANDS, adjoining to Weybridge, in Surry, is the seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The park is about four miles round. The house is situated about the middle of the terrace, whose majestic grandeur, and the beautiful landscape which it commands, words cannot describe, nor the pencil delineate, so as to give an adequate idea of this fine scene.

The serpentine river which you look down upon from the terrace, though artificial, appears as beautiful as it could do were it natural; and a stranger who did not know the place would conclude it to be the Thames, in which opinion he would be confirmed by the view of Walton-bridge over that river, which by a happy contrivance is made to look like a bridge over it, and closes the prospect that way finely.

**O**CKHAM, four miles to the east of Woking, where Lord King hath a seat whose park extends to the great road. This was purchased by Sir Peter King, afterwards Lord Chancellor. The house was greatly repaired and beautified by the late Lord, and the present Lord King has made great improvements in the park and gardens. The parish church stands almost opposite to the house, and in the church-yard is a tombstone over the grave of John Spong, a carpenter, who died in November, 1736, on which is the following punning epitaph:

“Who many a sturdy oak had laid along,  
Fell’d by Death’s surer hatcher, here lies Spong;  
Posts oft he made, yet ne’er a place could get;  
And liv’d by railing, though he was no wit;  
Old saws he had, although no antiquarian;  
And styles corrected, yet was no grammarian.  
Long liv’d he Ockham’s premier architect,  
And lasting as his fame, a tomb t’erect;  
In vain we seek an artist such as he,  
Whose pales and gates were for eternity.”

The inhabitants of this village have a tradition, that at Ockham Court was formerly a nunnery, and that a subterraneous passage went from it, under the river to Newark abbey, by which there was a communication between the monks and nuns.

**OLD FORD**, in Stepney parish, near Stratford le Bow.

PAIN.

**PAINSHILL**, near Cobham, in Surry, is the seat of the Hon. Charles Hamilton. It is situated on the utmost verge of a moor, which rises above a fertile plain, watered by the Mole. Large vallies, descending in different directions towards the river, break the brow into separate eminences; and the gardens are extended along the edge, in a semi-circular form, between the winding river which describes their outward boundary, and the park which fills up the cavity of the crescent: the moor lies behind the place, and sometimes appears too conspicuously; but the views on the other sides into the cultivated country are agreeable; they are terminated by hills at a competent distance; the plain is sufficiently varied with objects; and the richest meadows overspread the bottom just below: the prospects are, however, only pretty, not fine; and the river is languid and dull. Painshill is therefore little benefited by external circumstances; but the scenes within itself are both grand and beautiful; and the disposition of the gardens affords frequent opportunities of seeing the several parts, the one from the other, across the park, in a variety of advantageous situations.

The house stands at one extremity of the crescent, on a hill which is shut out from the park, but open to the country. The view is chearful; and the spot is laid out in an elegant garden taste, pretending to no more than to be pleasant. In the midst of the thicket which separates it from the park, is a parterre, and an orangerie, where the exotic plants are, during the summer, intermixed with common shrubs, and a constant succession of flowers. The space before the house is full of ornament; the ground is prettily varied; and several sorts of beautiful trees are disposed on the sides in little open plantations.

This hill is divided from another much larger by a small valley; and on the top of the second eminence, at a seat just above a large vineyard which overspreads all the side, a scene totally different appears: the general prospect, though beautiful, is the circumstance the least engaging; the attention is immediately attracted from the cultivated plain, to the point of a hanging wood at a distance, but still within the place, and which is not only a noble object in itself, but affords the most pleasing encouragement to all who delight in grandeur;

gardening; for it has been raised by the present possessor; and by its situation, its thickness, and extent, while it retains the freshness of a young plantation, has already in appearance all the massy richness of an old one. Opposite to the hill thus covered, is another in the country, of a similar shape, but bare and barren; and beyond the opening between them, the moor falling back into a wide concave closes the interval. Had all these heights belonged to the same proprietor, and been planted in the same manner, they would have composed as great, as romantic a scene, as any of those which we rarely see, but always behold with admiration, the work of nature alone, matured by the growth of ages.

But Painshill is all a new creation; and a boldness of design, and a happiness of execution, attend the wonderful efforts which art has there made to rival nature. Another point of the same eminence exhibits a landscape distinguished from the last in every particular, except in the era of its existence: it is entirely within the place, and commanded from an open Gothic building, on the very edge of a high steep, which rises immediately above a fine artificial lake in the bottom: the whole of this lake is never seen at once; but by its form, by the disposition of some islands, and by the trees in them and on the banks, it always seems to be larger than it is: on the left are continued plantations, to exclude the country; on the right, all the park opens; and in front, beyond the water, is the hanging wood, the point of which appeared before, but here it stretches quite across the view, and displays all its extent, and all its varieties. A broad river, issuing from the lake, passes under a bridge of five arches near the outlet, then directs its course towards the wood, and flows underneath it. On the side of the hill is couched a low hermitage, encompassed with thicker, and overhung with shade; and far to the right, on the utmost summit, rises a lofty tower, eminent above all the trees. About the hermitage, the closest covert, and the darkest greens, spread their gloom: in other places the tints are mixed; and in one, a little glimmering light marks an opening in the wood, and diversifies its uniformity, without diminishing its greatness. Throughout the illustrious scene consistency is preserved in the midst of variety; all the parts unite easily; the plantations in the bottom join to the wood which hangs on the hill; those on the upper grounds of the park, break into groves which afterwards divide into clumps,



clumps, and in the end taper into single trees. The ground is very various, but it points from all sides towards the lake, and, slackening its descent as it approaches, slides at last gently into the water. The groves and the lawns on the declivities are elegant and rich; the fine expanse of the lake, enlivened by the gay plantations on the banks, and the reflection of the bridge upon the surface, animates the landscape; and the extent and the height of the hanging wood gives an air of grandeur to the whole.

An easy winding descent leads from the Gothic building to the lake, and a broad walk is afterwards continued along the banks, and across an island, close to the water on one hand, and skirted by wood on the other: the spot is perfectly retired; but the retirement is chearful; the lake is calm; but it is full to the brim, and never darkened with shadow; the walk is smooth, and almost level, and touches the very margin of the water; the wood which secludes all view into the country, is composed of the most elegant trees, full of the lightest greens, and bordered with shrubs and with flowers; and though the place is almost surrounded with plantations, yet within itself it is open and airy; it is embellished with three bridges, a ruined arch, and a grotto; and the Gothic building, still very near, and impending directly over the lake, belongs to the place; but these objects are never visible all together; they appear in succession as the walk proceeds; and their number does not crowd the scene which is enriched by their frequency.

The transition is very sudden, almost immediate, from this polished spot, to another of the most uncultivated nature; not dreary, not romantic, but rude; it is a wood, which overspreads a large tract of very uneven ground; the glades through it are just cleared of the bushes and plants, which are natural to the soil; sometimes they are closed on both sides with thickets; at other times they are only cut through the fern in the openings; and even the larches and the firs, which are mixed with beech on the side of the principal glade, are left in such a state of apparent neglect, that they seem to be the product of the wild, not decorations of the walk: this is the hanging wood, which before was so noble an object, and is now such a distant retreat; near the tower it is thin; but about the hermitage it is thickened with trees of the darkest greens; a narrow gloomy path, overhung with Scotch and spruce firs, under which the fern seems to have been killed not cleared, and scarce a blade of grass

can grow, leads to the cell; that is composed of logs and of roots; the design is as simple as the materials; and the furniture within is old and uncouth; all the circumstances which belong to the character are retained in the utmost purity, both in the approach and the entrance; in the second room they are suddenly changed for a view of the gardens and the country, which is rich with every appearance of inhabitants and cultivation. From the tower on the top of the hill is another prospect, much more extensive, but not more beautiful; the objects are not so well selected, nor seen to so great advantage; some of them are too distant; some too much below the eye; and a large portion of the heath intervenes, which casts a cloud over the view.

Not far from the tower is a scene polished to the highest degree of improvement, in which stands a large Doric building, called the Temple of Bacchus, with a fine portico in the front, a rich alto relievo in the pediment, and on each side a range of pilasters: within, it is decorated with many antique busts, and a noble statue of the god in the center; the room has none of that solemnity which is often affectingly ascribed to the character, but without being gaudy is full of light, of ornament, and splendor; the situation is on a brow, which commands an agreeable prospect; but the top of the hill is almost a flat, diversified however by several thickets, and broad walks winding between them; these walks run into each other so frequently, their relation is so apparent, that the idea of the whole is never lost in the divisions; and the parts are, like the whole, large; they agree also in style; the interruptions therefore never destroy the appearance of extent; they only change the boundaries, and multiply the figures: to the grandeur which the spot receives from such dimensions, is added all the richness of which plantations are capable; the thickets are of flowering shrubs; and the openings are embellished with little airy groups of the most elegant trees, skirting or crossing the glades; but nothing is minute, or unworthy of the environs of the temple.

The gardens end here; this is one of the extremities of the crescent, and from hence to the house in the other extremity is an open walk through the park; in the way a tent is pitched, upon a fine swell, just above the water, which is seen to greater advantage from this point than from any other; its broadest expanse is at the foot of the hill; from that it spreads in several directions, sometimes under the plantations, sometimes into the midst of them, and at other times

times winding behind them; the principal bridge of five arches is just below; at a distance, deep in the wood, is another, a single arch, thrown over a stream which is lost a little beyond it; the position of the latter is directly athwart that of the former; the eye passes along the one and under the other; and the greater is of stone, the smaller of wood; no two objects bearing the same name, can be more different in figure and situation: the banks also of the lake are infinitely diversified; they are open in one place, and in another covered with plantations; which sometimes come down to the brink of the water, and sometimes leave room for a walk; the glades are either conducted along the sides, or open into the thickest of the wood; and now and then they seem to turn round it towards the country, which appears in the offskip, rising above this picturesque and various scene, through a wide opening between the hanging wood on the hand, and the eminence crowned with the Gothic tower on the other.

**PANCRAS**, a small hamlet in Middlesex, on the north-west side of London, in the road to Kentish town. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras, and called St. Pancras in the Fields, an old plain Gothic structure, with a square tower without a spire. It is a vulgar tradition, that this church is of greater antiquity than that of St. Paul's cathedral, of which it is only a prebend; but this arises from a mistake; for the church of St. Pancras, termed the mother of St. Paul's, was situated in the city of Canterbury, and was changed from a Pagan temple to a Christian church, by St. Austin the monk, in the year 598, when he dedicated it to St. Pancras.

The church-yard is a general burying place for persons of the Romish religion. At a public house on the south side of the church is a medicinal spring.

**PARSONS-GREEN**, a village near Fulham, where the Earl of Peterborough hath a fine seat and gardens.

**PECKHAM**, a pleasant village in Surry, in the parish of Camberwell. Here is the seat of the late Lord Trevor, built in the reign of King James II. by Sir Thomas Bond, who being deeply engaged in the pernicious schemes of that imprudent Prince, was obliged to leave the kingdom with him, when the house was plundered by the populace, and became forfeited to the crown. The front of the house stands to the north, with a spacious garden before it, from which extend two rows of large elms, of considerable length, through which



the Tower of London terminates the prospect. But on each side of this avenue you have a view of London; and the masts of vessels appearing at high water over the trees and houses up to Greenwich, greatly improve the prospect. Peckham, which lies on the back side of the gardens, is shut out from the view by plantations. The kitchen garden and the walls were planted with the choicest fruit-trees from France, and an experienced gardener was sent for from Paris to have the management of them; so that the collection of fruit-trees in this garden has been accounted one of the best in England.

After the death of the late Lord Trevor, this seat was purchased by a private gentleman, who began to make very considerable improvements, and, had he lived a few years longer, would have rendered it a very delightful retreat.

There are also at Peckham several other villas, and neat houses of retirement, inhabited by the tradesmen of London, and those who have retired from business.

**PECKHAM RYE**, a village in Surry, on the south side of Peckham.

**PETERSHAM**, a small village in Surry, near the New Park, and a little to the south of Richmond Hill. Here stood a delightful seat built by the late Earl of Rochester, Lord High Treasurer, in the reign of King James II. This fine house was burnt down in the year 1720, so suddenly, that the family, who were all at home, had scarcely time to save their lives. Nor was the house, though exquisitely finished both within and without, the greatest loss sustained; the noble furniture, the curious collection of paintings, and the inestimable library of the first Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, and author of the History of the Rebellion, were wholly consumed; and, among other valuable pieces, several manuscripts relating to those times, and to the transactions in which the King his Master and himself were engaged both at home and abroad; besides other curious collections made by that noble author in foreign countries.

On the ground where his house stood, the Earl of Harrington erected another, after one of the Earl of Burlington's designs. The front next the court is very plain, and the entrance to the house not very extraordinary; but the south front next the garden, is bold and regular, and the apartments on that side, chiefly designed for state, are extremely elegant.

The gardens were before crowded with plantations near the

the house, but they are now laid open in lawns of grass: the kitchen garden, before situated on the east side of the house, is removed out of sight, and the ground converted to an open slope of grass, leading up to a terrace of great length; from which is a prospect of the river Thames, the town of Twickenham, and of all the fine seats round that part of the country. On the other side of the terrace, is a plantation on a rising ground; and on the summit of the hill is a fine pleasure-house, which on every side commands a prospect of the country for many miles.

**PLAISTOW**, a village in Essex, in the parish of West Ham.

**PLAISTOW**, a village near Bromley, in Kent.

**POPLAR**, a hamlet of Stepney, is situated on the Thames to the east of Limehouse, and obtained its name from the great number of poplar trees that anciently grew there. The chapel of Poplar was erected in the year 1654, when the ground upon which it was built, together with the churchyard, were given by the East-India company, and the edifice erected by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants and others; since which time that Company has not only allowed the Minister a convenient dwelling-house, with a garden and field, containing about three acres, but has allowed him 20 l. per annum during pleasure; wherefore this chapel for want of an endowment continues unconsecrated.

Poplar Marsh, called the Isle of Dogs, from the great noise made by the King's hounds that were kept there during the residence of the Royal family at Greenwich, is rather an isthmus than an island, and is reckoned one of the richest spots of ground in England; for it not only raises the largest cattle, but the grass it bears is esteemed a great restorative of all distempered cattle.

Here are two alms-houses besides an hospital, belonging to the East-India company.

**PRIMROSE HILL**, a very pleasant hill between Kilburn and Hampstead, also called Green-Berry-Hill; from the names of the three assassins of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, who brought him hither after he had been murdered near Somerset House.

**PUTNEY**, a village in Surry, situated on the Thames, five miles south-west of London, famous for being the birth-place of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith here. About this village the citizens of London have many pretty seats; and on Putney Heath was a

public-house, noted for polite assemblies, and in the summer season for breakfasting and dancing, and for one of the pleasantest bowling-greens in England. Here is an old church erected after the same model with that of Fulham, on the opposite shore, and they are both said to have been built by two sisters. From hence there is a communication by means of a wooden bridge with Fulham.

That part of Putney which joins to the Heath, commands a fine view both up and down the river Thames.

PRYFORD, or PURFORD, in Surry, the fine seat of the late Denzil Onslow, Esq; situated two miles from Guildford, on the banks of the Wey. It is rendered extremely pleasant, by the beautiful intermixture of wood and water, in the park, gardens, and grounds adjoining. By the park is a decoy, the first of the kind in this part of England.

## R

**R**ANELAGH, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Thames, in the village of Chelsea, about two miles west of London, and is held in very high esteem by the nobility and gentry, as well for its beauty and elegance, as for being the fashionable place of resort, in the spring and part of the summer evenings, of a great concourse of genteel and polite company.

In order that Ranelagh shall be particularly devoted to the entertainment of the best company, it is always opened about the beginning of April, which is before the families of distinction quit London to reside in the country, and it is closed in the month of July.

As the river Thames flows contiguous to the garden, many people chuse to go thither by water. The landing here is rendered convenient by a flight of steps which lead to an agreeable gravel walk, shaded with trees and hedges, where on one hand is a prospect of the river, and the fields on the opposite shore, and on the other a view of the south front of Chelsea hospital, and the gardens belonging to it. At the end of this walk, which in the evening is lighted with lamps, you enter Ranelagh gardens.

But the most convenient, and, perhaps, the most pleasant way to Ranelagh from London and Westminster is by land. There are two ways for carriages, viz. from Hyde-park-corner and Buckingham-gate; the fares of which for hackney-coaches are one shilling each. But for those who chuse to walk, the most pleasant way is through St. James's Park, by  
Buck.



Buckingham-house, from which Ranelagh is about three quarters of a mile distant, in a direct line. The road is all the way lighted with lamps, which yield a comfortable effect to the spectators on their return in a dark evening.

The price of admittance is half-a-crown, which is paid to a proper person attending at the front of Ranelagh-house; then proceeding forward you pass through the dwelling-house, and descending a flight of steps, enter the gardens: but in cold or rainy weather, the company turn on the left-hand, and go through the house, and enter by descending a flight of steps, a matted avenue or covered way, which leads to the rotundo, and the company thus avoid the least dirt, damp, or wet, and may return to their coaches when the entertainment is over by this passage, which is lighted with lamps, without having been once from under cover.

Ranelagh-house formerly belonged to the Earl of Ranelagh, who once resided here, at which time the gardens were very extensive; but, on the decease of his Lordship, the estate was sold, the principal part of the gardens were converted into fields, and a great number of other alterations were made, agreeable to the taste, conveniency, or advantage of the purchasers; but his Lordship's dwelling-house remained unaltered, and has still retained the name of Ranelagh-house, with an affinity that need not to be pointed out; part of the gardens adjoining to the house were likewise permitted to remain. Some gentlemen and builders having become purchasers of these, a resolution was taken of converting them into a place of public entertainment. Accordingly the late ingenious Mr. William Jones, who was Architect to the Honourable East-India Company, drew the plan, and design of the present rotundo, or amphitheatre, which, in justice to his merit, we must own is an illustrious monument of the extensiveness of his genius, and liveliness of his fancy: he seems to have comprehended all that the most fertile imagination could suggest, and with the most delicate skill and judgment to have formed a combined representation of whatever is beautiful, elegant, or ornamental.

It being considered that the building such a structure with stone would amount to an immense expence, the proprietors resolved to erect it with wood; accordingly Mr. Jones was appointed architect, and under his immediate inspection this structure was raised, and finished in the year 1740, for the reception of the public.

This circular building is a noble edifice, which, in some measure

measure resembles the Pantheon at Rome; the architecture of the inside, nearly corresponds with that of the outside; the external diameter is one hundred and eighty-five feet, the internal, one hundred and fifty. The entrances are by four porticos opposite each other, which are of the Doric order, and the first story is rustic. Round the whole on the outside is an arcade, and over it a gallery, the stairs to which are at the porticos; the company enter the upper boxes by this gallery, which is rendered safe by a ballustrade, and over-head is a slated covering, which projects from the body of the rotundo. The gallery and arcade go round the whole building, except where the porticos break the continuity. Over the gallery are the windows, and over them the roof, which is slated.

Although the outside is deservedly admired for its noble and curious construction, yet the inside is by far more esteemed for the magnificence and sublimity of its appearance.

The first and principal object that strikes the spectator is, what was formerly the grand orchestra, but is now called the fire-place, erected in the middle of the rotundo, reaching to the cieling, and at the same time supporting the roof; but it being found too high to yield to the company the full entertainment of the music, the performers were removed into another orchestra, erected in the space of one of the porticos; the former, however, still remains, an illustrious monument of the ingenuity of the artist, and is the most magnificent embellishment in the rotundo. It is a grand, beautiful, regular, and complete structure, without the least dissonance or incongruity in any of its parts. It appears at first sight like a large and splendid column curiously and finely ornamented with paintings, carvings, and niches.

This circular pile is formed by eight triumphal arches of the Doric order. The pillars are divided into two stories; the first are painted in the resemblance of marble, and decorated with masks, and other ornaments; and at the front of the arches are sconces on each side: over these pillars are eight flower-branches of small lamps. The pillars in the second story are fluted and gilt, and surmounted with termini of plaister of Paris. Above the eight triumphal arches was the orchestra, which is now closed up, and several musical instruments are painted round it, being emblematic of its original design: the eight compartments which are made by the termini, and were formerly open, are decorated with festoons of flowers finely painted, resembling of niches with vases and  
statues

statues in them. The pillars which form the eight triumphal arches are the principal support of the grand and curious roof, which for size and manner of construction is not to be equalled in Europe; the astonishing genius of the architect is here concealed from our view by the cieling; but it may easily be conceived, that such a roof could not be made and supported by any of the ordinary methods; and if the timber-works above were laid open to public view, they would strike every beholder with amazement and admiration.

The space on which this structure stands, is inclosed by a ballustrade; and in the centre of it, is one of the most curious and admirable contrivances that ever the judgment of man could frame; it consists of an elegant fire-place that cannot smother nor become offensive. In cold weather it renders the whole rotundo very warm and comfortable; the chimney has four faces, and by tins over each of them, which are taken off and put on at pleasure, the heat is either confined or permitted to exhale, as it is found most agreeable to the company; but the chief merit consists in having surmounted the many difficulties, and almost impossibilities, in erecting and fixing this fire-place, which every architect on the slightest examination will instantly perceive. The faces are formed by four stone arches, and over each of them is a handsome stone pediment. The corners of the four faces are supported by eight pieces of cannon, with iron spikes driven into them, and filled up with lead, nothing else being found so secure, without offending the sight with cords; and even in the fixing of these for the support of the whole chimney, several ineffectual attempts were made before the present durable position was hit on. On the pediments, and in the space between each of them, are eight flower-branches of small glass lamps, which when lighted in the evening look extremely brilliant, and have a very pleasing effect. Above the pediments are four elegant niches in wood, and over them is a dome, which terminates this inner structure. The chimney which proceeds to the top of the rotundo is of brick.

Let us now proceed to the other parts of this admired edifice, the best description of which will greatly fall short of its beauty and merit.

It has been already observed, that the orchestra fills up the place of one of the entrances: the band of music is numerous, and consists of a select number of the best performers, vocal and instrumental, accompanied with an organ. The concert begins about seven o'clock, and, after singing several songs,



songs, and playing several pieces of music, at proper intervals, the entertainment closes about ten o'clock.

Round the rotundo, are fifty-two boxes for the accommodation of the company, with a table and cloth spread in each. In these the company are regaled without any further expence, with tea or coffee. In each of these boxes is a droll painting in the mimic masquerade or pantomime taste, and between each box hangs a bell lamp with two candles in it. The boxes are divided from each other, by wainscoting and pillars; the latter are in front, and being every one of them main timbers, are part of the support of the roof: each pillar is cas'd and surmounted with termini of plaister of Paris, which appears beautiful and grand. Before these paintings were put up, the backs were all blinds, that could be taken down and put up at pleasure; but apprehensions arising that many people might catch cold, by others indiscreetly moving them at improper times, it was resolv'd to put up paintings, and to fix them. These paintings were made for blinds to the windows, at the time of the famous masquerades; the figures at that distance look'd very well, and seem'd to be the size of real life; but now, being brought too near to our view, they rather look preposterous. At the back of each box is a pair of folding doors, which open into the gardens, and were designed for the conveniency of going in and coming out of the garden, without being oblig'd to go to the grand entrances. Each of these boxes will commodiously hold seven or eight persons.

Over the boxes is a gallery fronted with a ballustrade and pillars painted in the resemblance of marble, which contains the like number of boxes, with a lamp in the front of each; and at the back is a blind that can be put up or taken down at pleasure, in order to render the boxes either airy or close, as is most agreeable to the company, and a pair of folding doors at the back of each, in the same manner as the lower ones.

At the distance of ten boxes from the orchestra on the right-hand, is the King's box, peculiarly set apart for the reception of his Majesty, or any of the Royal family, who visit this place; it is two of the other boxes laid into one, hung with paper, and in the front are curtains of red aretine.

It frequently happens, that there are not a sufficient number of boxes to contain all the company, who at intervals chuse to sit down; therefore, a number of benches are provided,

vided, covered with red bays, and placed occasionally in different parts of the rotundo.

The pediments of the porticos within are ornamented with paintings adapted to the design of the place.

The surface of the floor is plaiter of Paris, over which is a mat, to prevent the company catching cold by walking upon it; for this amusement of walking round the rotundo, may be considered as one of the pleasures of the place: and, indeed, great numbers of both sexes take a particular delight in it; it is at once exercise and entertainment, and in the company of a person we esteem, the pleasure is further heightened, and the beauties of the place, if no other subjects occur, furnish ample topics for conversation. This mat answers another very useful purpose; for, if the company were to walk on boards, the noise made by their heels would be so great, that it would be impossible to hear any thing else; but, the mat being soft, not a step is perceived, and thus the music is heard in every part of the rotundo, and conversation not interrupted by a disagreeable clangor. However, for the sake of balls, which are occasionally given here, when the entertainments are over, two spaces are left unmatted from two of the porticos opposite each other to the fire-place in the center. Formerly there were two sets of company dancing almost every night, who continued as long as they thought proper, and each were provided with a band of music from the orchestra. Although these spaces break the continuity of the mat, they are, nevertheless, no eye-sore, because they are made from the two principal entrances, and seem to those who know not the real cause, to have been purposely designed as a distinguishing mark of those entrances.

The cieling is painted a kind of olive-colour, and round the extremity is a rainbow. From the cieling descend twenty chandeliers, in two circles; each chandelier is ornamented with a gilt crown, and the candles are contained in thirteen bell lamps, by which means they cast a more brilliant light. Twelve chandeliers are in the external circle, six of which are larger than the others, and eight in the internal. When all these lamps are lighted, as they emit their rays equally through the whole fabric, it will naturally be imagined that the sight must be very glorious; no words can express its grandeur; all parts shine with a resplendency, as if formed of the very substance of light; then doth the masterly disposition of the architect, the proportion of the parts, and the harmonious distinction of the several pieces, appear to the  
greatest

greatest advantage, the most minute part by this effulgence lying open to the inspection. Every one at first entering the rotundo at this time, feels the same sensation as at hearing suddenly a fine concert; architecture having the same effect on the eye as music on the ear, the mind is absorbed in an extacy. The propriety and artful arrangement of the several objects, are expressive of the intention of this edifice; and this, indeed, may be said of Ranelagh, that it is one of those public places of pleasure and entertainment, that for beauty, elegance, and grandeur, are not to be equalled in Europe.

Formerly this rotundo was a place for public breakfasting; but that custom being regarded as detrimental to society, by introducing a new species of luxury, it was suppressed by an Act of Parliament in this as well as at all other places of public entertainment. Ranelagh was not a place of very extraordinary note, till it was honoured with the famous masquerades: it was that brought it into vogue, and it has ever since retained the esteem and favour of the public. These masquerades were by the authority and command of his late Majesty. The paintings which are now in the boxes, at that time covered the windows, and the whole rotundo was illuminated with wax candles. Great numbers of quality, and people of fashion and distinction of both sexes, disguised themselves in all sorts of odd, antic, and whimsical dresses, and, to prevent their being known, they all wore masques, and promiscuously rambled about in the rotundo and gardens; every one being ready to mingle with the company without any distinction of sex, age, or condition. But it being thought that these jubilees were of an evil tendency, by depraving the minds of the people, or, at least, furnishing opportunities for the commission of irregularities, they were discontinued. Several parts of the ornaments and fancies used in the masquerades are still to be seen in the gardens, which we shall mention in our description of them.

The rotundo stands on higher ground than the gardens; it is surrounded on the back-part by a gravel-walk, which is lighted with lamps, and at the extremity of the eminence are planted shrubs and bushes. Here is a flight of steps, which descend to a beautiful octagon grass-plot that is bounded by a gravel-walk, and shaded by elm and yew trees. At the extremity opposite the rotundo are two thatched hovels painted white, formed by four arches, and terminating at the top in a point: they were erected at the time of the late masquerades,



querades. From the steps above-mentioned is a fine prospect of these ornaments, and they appear to a very great advantage, particularly the grass-plat and hedges; a beautiful simplicity seems to reign through the whole scene, while order, regularity, and neatness, must sensibly affect every spectator with a strong idea of rural pleasures and amusements. [Formerly this place was a pond.] Contiguous to this beautiful spot, are several little serpentine walks, formed by yew-trees, and shaded with elms, that are very agreeable: in the evening they are lighted with lamps, which glitter through the trees, and have a pleasing effect.

But the grand, and by some esteemed the finest, walk in the whole gardens, is at the extremity on the left-hand, leading from the matted avenue, or covered way, at the south end of Ranelagh-house to the bottom of the gardens. This gravel-walk is decorated on each side by a grass-plat shaded with yew and elm trees, and lighted with twenty lamps, projecting from the latter. On an eminence at the bottom is a circular temple dedicated to Pan, with the statue of one of his fawns at the top; it is slated and painted white, and the dome is supported by eight pillars.

These gardens were laid out and planted at the entire expence of the present proprietors, and were many years before they arrived at the perfection we now see them. They are charmingly adapted to the spring and summer seasons. Here fragrance and beauty are so agreeably blended, that with a pleasing variety and sweetness they delight the eye and smell.

On the right side of the gardens is a beautiful canal, which in a warm evening diffuses an agreeable coolness, and renders the gardens still more pleasant.

At the lower extremity of the canal stands a Chinese temple, built at the time of the masquerades, for the use of those whimsical diversions. At that time it stood in the water about the centre of the canal, and a boat was made use of to go backward and forward; but since, it has been removed from that situation to where it now stands. The whole structure is built with wood, carved, and ornamented in the Chinese taste. The floor is boarded, and round it was an inclosure between two or three feet high, part of which now remains. The top is supported by a number of pilasters, cut in a form not much unlike Egyptian mummies, being small at the bottom, and gradually increasing in thickness to the top, where there is the figure of a face between two volutes.

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The temple is oblong in its form, slated at the top, and at each corner is a spire, surmounted with a little ball. In the evening it is illuminated with eight-and-twenty bell-lamps, which have a very pleasing effect, and contribute not a little to make this part of the gardens as delightful as any other.

On that side of the temple next the canal is a grotto, below which is a pipe that communicates with the river Thames, for the use of carrying off the foul water in the canal, and receiving fresh.

On each side the canal are handsome gravel-walks, lighted with lamps, and shaded with trees and hedges; the latter of which are cut with the utmost exactness, and look extremely neat. The walk on the left side of the canal is lighted with twelve lamps; but on the right side are two walks, that next the water is lighted with ten lamps, and the other, which runs parallel with it, with thirty-four; this latter walk is a very fine and spacious one, it is shaded on both sides with lofty trees, and from each is a pleasant prospect. On the right are the gardens of Chelsea-hospital, and on the left the canal and Ranelagh gardens. At the bottom of this walk are twenty lamps set in three triumphal arches, which extend from one side of the walk to the other, and in the evening make a most charming and beautiful appearance. Here we meet the walk mentioned at the beginning that comes from the water, and by which the company enter the gardens.

From this part, and the temple above mentioned, there are on all sides several delightful prospects.

Having described all the lower parts of the gardens, and mentioned whatever is worthy the observation of the curious spectator, we will now change our situation, and proceed to a description of the upper part, which lies between the rotundo and Ranelagh-house, and is what you first see at your entrance into the gardens.

The gardens here are perfectly open and airy, and in a fine evening are very pleasant: they are laid-out in gravel-walks and grass-plats; some of them are shaded by trees, which variegate the scene very agreeably. A delightful fragrance exhales from an inclosed spot near the center, which has of late been converted into a flower-garden.

Although this scene is unadorned with any pompous assistance of art, or with the appearance of much cost and pains in the laying-out, it is, nevertheless, deservedly esteemed, and admired for its plain, neat, and beautiful simplicity: the  
order

order is agreeable, and perfectly rural; and the gentle breezes unconfined, add their refreshing and comfortable sweets, which make it delightful to walk in.

At the end which goes down to the canal is a handsome summer-house, fronted with a pediment, and supported by six columns; the appearance is pretty, and it is a very suitable ornament to the gardens.

Many people of fashion visit this place in the day-time, to view the rotundo, which, together with the diversity of rural objects in and about the garden, render them perfectly agreeable. During the season they are open all the week; and the price of admittance at this time is one shilling each person.

No liquors are sold in the garden, neither in the day-time, nor in the evening; the reason of which we apprehend is too obvious to be pointed out.

To prevent any offensive admittance of servants, either by mistake or favour, the proprietors have been at the expence of erecting an handsome and convenient amphitheatre, with good seats for their reception only: it is situated in the most proper place, being in the coach-way leading up to Ranelagh-house, and at such a distance, that the servants can answer the instant they are called, which prevents a great deal of trouble and confusion.

RANMER, a range of hills in Surry, near Box-Hill, on which the late Mr. Tyers built an elegant seat, and laid out the gardens and inclosures with the truest taste. From these hills are extensive views; St. Paul's, London, Westminster-Abbey, and Windsor-Castle, are distinctly seen.

REYGATE, a large market-town in Surry, situated in the valley of Homsdale, twenty-three miles from London, and surrounded on each side with hills. It is an ancient borough, and had a castle, built by the Saxons, on the east side of the town, some ruins of which are still to be seen, particularly a long vault with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 persons, where the Barons who took up arms against King John are said to have had their private meetings. In the time of the civil wars it was in the possession of Lord Monson, who forfeited it to the Crown for treasonable practices. Charles II. at his Restoration granted the manor and castle to his brother the Duke of York; and at the Revolution King William granted them to Lord Somers, upon whose death they came to James Cox, Esq; who was then one of the Representatives of this town in Parliament. Its market-house was once a chapel dedicated to Thomas Becket. The church of this



town is built of freestone, and in a vault under the chancel are several monuments of the Howards, Earls of Nottingham. The neighbourhood abounds with fullers earth and medicinal plants. Its weekly market is on Tuesday; and it has two annual fairs.

On the south side of the town is a large house, formerly a priory. It belongs to the late Mr. Parsons's family; and is beautified with plantations, and a large piece of water. It has two rooms, each fifty feet long, and of a proportionable breadth; but the ceilings are much too low. The house and gardens are on every side surrounded with hills, so as to render the prospect very romantic.

In this town the late celebrated Lord Shaftsbury had an house, to which he retired to seclude himself from company. It is now in the possession of a private gentleman, who has laid out and planted a small spot of ground, in so many parts, as to comprise whatever can be supposed in the most noble seats. It may properly be called a model, and is called by the inhabitants of Reygate, *The world in one acre*.

RICHMOND, a village in Surry, twelve miles from London. This is reckoned the finest village in the British dominions, and has therefore been termed the *Freycati* of England. It was anciently the seat of our Monarchs, and the palace from its splendor was called *Sbene*, which in the Saxon tongue signifies bright, or shining. Here King Edward III. died of grief, for the loss of his heroic son Edward the Black Prince; and here died Anne the wife of Richard II. who first taught the English women the use of the side-saddle, for before her time they were used to ride astride; Richard, however, was so afflicted at her death, that it gave him such a dislike to the place where it happened, that he defaced the fine palace: but it was repaired and beautified afresh by King Henry V. who also founded near it three religious houses. In the year 1497, this palace was destroyed by fire, when King Henry VII. was there; but in 1501 that Prince caused it to be new built, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond; he having borne the title of Earl of Richmond, before he obtained the crown by the defeat and death of Richard III. Henry VII. died here; and here also his grand-daughter Queen Elizabeth breathed her last. On the ground where formerly stood a part of the old palace, the Earl of Cholmondeley has a seat, as has also Mr. Wray.

The present palace which is finely situated, is a very plain edifice, built by the Duke of Ormond, who received a grant of

of a considerable space of land about Richmond, from King William III. as a reward for his military services; but it devolved to the Crown on that Duke's attainder, in the beginning of the reign of King George I. and this house was by his late Majesty confirmed to the late Queen Caroline, in case she became Queen Dowager of England.

His Majesty took great delight here, and made several improvements in the palace, while her Majesty amused herself at her royal dairy-house, Merlin's Cave, the Hermitage, and the other improvements which she made in the park and gardens of this delightful retreat.

Though the palace is unsuitable to the dignity of a King of England, the gardens are extremely fine, without offering a violence to nature; and Pope's advice with respect to planting, may be considered as a very accurate description of the beauties to be found here.

“ To build, to plant, whatever you intend,  
To rear the column, or the arch to bend;  
To swell the terrace, or to sink the grot,  
In all let Nature never be forgot:  
Consult the genius of the place in all,  
That tells the waters or to rise or fall;  
Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'ns to scale,  
Or scoops in circling theatres the vale;  
Calls in the country, catches op'ning glades,  
Joins willing woods, and varies shades from shades;  
Now breaks, or now directs th' intending lines;  
Paints as you plant, and as you work, designs.”

In short, almost every thing here has an agreeable wildness, and a pleasing irregularity, that cannot fail to charm all who are in love with nature, and afford a much higher and more lasting satisfaction than the stiff decorations of art where the artist loses sight of nature, which alone ought to direct his hand.

On entering these rural walks, you are conducted to the dairy, a neat but low brick building, to which there is an ascent by a flight of steps; in the front is a handsome angular pediment. The walls on the inside are covered with stucco, and the house is furnished suitably to a royal dairy, the utensils for the milk being of the most beautiful china.

Passing by the side of canal, and through a grove of trees, the temple presents itself to view, situated on a mount. It is a circular dome crowned with a ball, and supported by Tus-

can columns, with a circular altar in the middle, and to this temple there is an ascent by very steep slopes.

Returning by the dairy, and crossing the gravel-walk, which leads from the palace to the river, you come to a wood, which you enter by a walk terminated by the Queen's pavilion, a neat elegant structure, wherein is seen a beautiful chimney-piece, taken from a design in the addition to Palladio, and a model of a palace intended to be built in this place.

In another part of the wood is the Duke's summer-house, which has a lofty arched entrance, and the roof rising to a point is terminated by a ball.

On leaving the wood you come to the summer-house on the terrace, a light small building, with very large and lofty windows, to give a better view of the country, and particularly of that noble seat called Sion-house. In this edifice are two good pictures, representing the taking of Vigo by the Duke of Ormond.

Passing through a labyrinth, you see, near a pond, Merlin's cave, a Gothic building thatched; within which are the following figures in wax: Merlin, an ancient British enchanter; the excellent and learned Queen Elizabeth, and a Queen of the Amazons. Here is also a library, consisting of a well-chosen collection of the works of modern authors, neatly bound in vellum.

On leaving this edifice, which has an antique and venerable appearance, you come to a large oval of above 500 feet in diameter, called the Forest Oval, and turning from hence you have a view of the Hermitage, a grotesque building, which seems as if it had stood many hundred years, though it was built by order of her late Majesty. It has three arched doors, and the middle part which projects forward, is adorned with a kind of ruinous angular pediment; the stones of the whole edifice appear as if rudely laid together, and the venerable look of the whole is improved by the thickness of the solemn grove behind, and the little turret on the top with a bell, to which you may ascend by a winding walk. The inside is in the form of an octagon with niches, in which are the busts of the following truly great men, who by their writings were an honour not only to their country, but to human nature: the first on the right hand is the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton, and next to him the justly celebrated John Locke; the first on the left hand is Mr. Woolaston, the author of *The Religion of Nature displayed*; next to him is the reverend and  
learned



learned Dr. Samuel Clarke; and in a kind of alcove is the truly honourable Mr. Robert Boyle.

Leaving this seat of contemplation, you pass through fields cloathed with grass; through corn-fields, and a wild ground interspersed with broom and furze, which afford excellent shelter for hares and pheasants, and here there are great numbers of the latter very tame. From this pleasing variety, in which nature appears in all her forms of cultivation and barren wildness, you come to an amphitheatre formed by young elms, and a diagonal wilderness, through which you pass to the forest walk, which extends about half a mile, and then passing through a small wilderness, you leave the gardens.

At the extremity of the garden on the north-east, is another house that belonged to her Majesty, and near it the house of his late Royal Highness Frederic Prince of Wales, which is on the inside adorned with stucco. Opposite the Prince's house is the Princess Amelia's, built by a Dutch architect, the outside of which is painted.

To the west of the gardens are seen the fine houses of several of the nobility and gentry, particularly the Lady Buckworth's, and Mr. Geoffrey's; and extending the view across the Thames, there appears Isleworth.

But to return to the village of Richmond. The Green is extremely pleasant, it being levelled and inclosed in a handsome manner; it is also surrounded with lofty elms, and adorned on each side with the houses of persons of distinction. A sun-dial is here affixed in a pretty taste, encompassed with seats: this, and the railing-in of the Green, were at the sole charge of her late Majesty.

Among the pretty seats on this spacious Green, is a handsome edifice that formerly belonged to Sir Charles Hedges, and since to Sir Matthew Decker, in the gardens of which is said to be the longest and highest hedge of holly that was ever seen, with several other hedges of evergreens; there are here also vistas cut through woods, grottos, fountains, a fine canal, a decoy, summer-house, and stove-houses, in which the anana, or pine-apple, was first brought to maturity in this kingdom.

On the north-east side of the Green is a fine house, which belonged to the late Mr. Heydigger, and a little beyond it that of the late Duke of Cumberland; passing by which, you come to a small park belonging to his Majesty, well stocked with deer, and opposite to it is the entrance into the gardens.

The town runs up the hill above a mile from the village of East Shene, to the New Park, with the royal gardens sloping  
all

all the way towards the Thames; whose tide reaches to this village, though it is sixty miles from the sea; which is a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe.

On the ascent of the hill are wells of a purging mineral water, frequented during the summer by a great deal of good company. On the top there is a most extensive and beautiful prospect of the country, interspersed with villages and inclosures; the Thames is seen running beneath, and the landscape is improved by the many fine seats that are scattered along its banks.

There is here an alms-house, built by Dr. Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of King Charles II. for the support of ten poor widows, pursuant to a vow made by that Prelate during that Prince's exile. There is another alms-house endowed with above 100*l.* a year, which, since its foundation, has been considerably increased by John Mitchell, Esq. Here are also two charity-schools, one for fifty boys, and the other for fifty girls.

New Park, in Surry, is situated between Kingston and Richmond. This is one of the best parks in England; it was made in the reign of King Charles I. and inclosed with a brick-wall, said to be eleven miles in compass. In this park there is a little hill cast up, called King Henry's Mount, from which is a prospect of six counties, with a distant view of the city of London, and of Windsor Castle.

The new lodge in this park, built by the late Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, is a very elegant edifice. It is built of stone in a square form, with wings on each side of bricks. It stands on a rising ground, and commands a very good prospect of the park, especially of that fine piece of water which is in it, and which might be enlarged and brought across the vista which is in the front of the house, through a wood. This park is the largest of any within the environs of London, except that of Windsor, and the finest too; for though it has little more than a wild variety of natural beauties to shew, yet these are such as cannot fail to please those who are as much delighted with views in their rudest appearance, as in all the elegance of art and design.

**RICKMANSWORTH**, a town in Hertfordshire, twenty-two miles from London, is situated in a low moorish soil on the borders of Buckinghamshire, near the river Coln. It has a market on Saturday, and is governed by a constable and two headboroughs. The several mills on the streams near  
this

this town cause a great quantity of wheat to be brought to it. Here is a charity-school for twenty boys and ten girls, with an alms-house for five widows, and another for four. In the neighbourhood is a warren-hill, where the sound of the trumpet is repeated twelve times by the echo.

ROEHAMPTON, in Surry, is situated between Putney-Heath and East Shene, and is one of the pleasantest villages near London, having many fine houses scattered about, so as not to resemble a street or regular town; among others, that of the Earl of Besborough is most worthy of notice.

ROTHERHITH, vulgarly called Roderiff, was anciently a village on the south-east of London, though it is now joined to Southwark, and, as it is situated along the south bank of the Thames, is chiefly inhabited by masters of ships, and other seafaring people.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, twelve miles from London, and five from Burntwood, is a very great thoroughfare, and is governed by a Bailiff and Wardens, who are by patent empowered to hold a weekly court for the trial of treasons, felonies, debts, &c. and to execute offenders. It has a market on Mondays and Tuesdays for hogs and calves, and on Wednesdays for corn, all of which are chiefly bought up for the use of London.

## S

SEVENOAK, a market-town in Kent, near the river Dart or Darent, twenty-three miles from London, in the road to Rye. It obtained its name from seven very large oaks which grew near it when it was first built; and is governed by a Warden and Assistants. Here is an hospital and school, for the maintenance of people in years, and the instruction of youth, first erected by Sir William Sevenoak, Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1418, who is said to have been a founding supported and educated at the expence of a charitable person of this town, whence he took his name. The school afterwards met with other benefactors, and, among the rest, Queen Elizabeth having greatly augmented its revenue, it was thence called Queen Elizabeth's free-school. It was rebuilt in 1727. Sir Henry Fermor, Bart. has a seat here; as has also Dr. Thomas Fuller. About a mile from Sevenoak, to the south, is Knowl Place, the seat of the Duke of Dorset, situated in the middle of a park; and towards the east is a seat which is also situated in the midst of a park.

SHENE.



SHENE. See EAST SHENE.

SHIPPERTON, a village in Middlesex, opposite Chertsey.

SION HOUSE, one of the seats of the Right Hon. the Duke and Dukes of Northumberland, stands upon the banks of the Thames, between Brentford and Isleworth, in Middlesex, and opposite to the King's garden at Richmond. It is called Sion from a monastery of the same name, which was founded by Henry V. in 1414, very near the place where the house now stands, and was endowed with 1000 marks a year, for the maintenance of sixty nuns (including the Abbess) and twenty-five men, and was dedicated to St. Saviour and St. Bridget; from the latter of whom the nuns, &c. were called Bridgettines, and were of the order of Augustines, as reformed by some new regulations made by the aforesaid Bridget.

Sion was almost one of the first of the monasteries that was suppressed by Henry VIII. perhaps not on account of any greater irregularities of behaviour which had been discovered in it by the visitors, but because the members of that society had been remarkably favourable to the King's enemies, and particularly to the maid of Kent; for she met with a very friendly reception amongst them, and so far excited the curiosity of the neighbourhood, as to induce the famous Sir Thomas More to have two private conferences with her at this very place. When the monastery was suppressed, its revenues, according to Speed, amounted to 1944l. 11s. 11d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and on account of its fine situation, it was not sold or given immediately to any court favourite, but appropriated to the King's own use. And accordingly we find, that when the corpse of Henry VIII. was to be removed from Westminster to Windsor to be interred, it lay the first night, not at Richmond, as it is commonly supposed, but at Sion; which by this means became the scene in which a prophecy was imagined to be fulfilled: for Father Peto, preaching before the King at Greenwich in 1534, told him that the dogs would lick his blood, as they had done Ahab's. Now, as the King died of a dropical disorder, and had been dead a fortnight before he was removed to Sion, it so happened, that some corrupted matter of a bloody colour ran through the coffin at that place: whereupon the incident, though only a natural consequence of the aforesaid circumstances, was misconstrued into a completion of Peto's pretended prophecy, and considered as a piece of divine justice; inflicted upon

upon the King for having forced the Bridgettines from their religious sanctuary.

In the next reign the monastery was given by the King to his uncle the Duke of Somerset the Protector, who about 1547 began to build Sion-House, and finished the shell of it as it now remains, except a few alterations, which will be mentioned in their proper places. The house is built on the very spot where the church belonging to the monastery formerly stood, and is a very large, venerable, and majestic structure, built of white stone, in the form of a hollow square, so that it has four external, and as many internal fronts, the latter of which surround a square court in the middle. The roof is flat, covered with lead, and surrounded with indented battlements, like the walls of a fortified city. Upon every one of the four outward angles of the roof, there is a square turret, flat-roofed, and embattled like the other parts of the building. The house is three stories high; and the east front, which faces the Thames, is supported by arches, forming a fine piazza. The gardens formed two square areas, enclosed with high walls before the east and west fronts, and were laid out and finished in a very grand manner; but being made at a time when extensive views were judged to be inconsistent with that solemn reserve and stately privacy affected by the great, they were so situated as to deprive the house of every beautiful prospect which the neighbourhood afforded: none of them at least could be seen from the lower apartments. To remedy in some measure that inconvenience, the Protector built a very high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens; and this it was that his enemies afterwards did not scruple to call a fortification, and to insinuate that it was one proof, amongst many others, which they alledged of his having formed a design very dangerous to the liberties of the King and people. Such was the state of the gardens as finished by the Protector. After his attainder and execution on Jan. 22, 1552, Sion was confiscated to the crown: whereupon the furniture of the apartments in which the Duke had lived (and they were probably a part of the old monastery), was given to Sir John Wroth, the Keeper; and the new house, that is, the present house at Sion, to the Duke of Northumberland, which then became the residence of his son the Lord Guildford, and his daughter-in-law the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. The Duke being beheaded August 22, 1553, Sion-House once  
more

more reverted to the crown. Three years after this, Queen Mary restored it to the Bridgettines; and it remained in their possession until the society was expelled by Queen Elizabeth in the first year of her reign. Such of the nuns as persisted in their errors carried away their portable treasure, and settled successively at Zurickzee in Zealand, at Mechlin, Rouen, and lastly at Lisbon, where the society still subsists. Some years after this second dissolution, which Sion had undergone as a monastery, it was granted by a lease of a long term to Henry Earl of Northumberland, who, in consideration of his eminent services to the government, was permitted to enjoy it by paying a very small rent as an acknowledgement, and even that, when offered, was generally remitted.

King James the First considered his Lordship no longer as a tenant, but gave Sion to him and his heirs for ever. Many improvements were made in his time; for it appears, from one of his Lordship's letters to the King in 1613, that he had laid out 9000*l.* in the house and gardens; which sum was probably expended in finishing them according to the Protector's plan. His son Algernon, afterwards appointed Lord High Admiral of England, succeeded to the estate in November, 1632. He employed Inigo Jones to new-face the inner court, to make many alterations in the apartments, and to finish the great hall in the manner in which it at present appears.

It must not be omitted in the history of this place, that the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth, were sent hither by an order of the parliament agreed upon August 27, 1646, and, according to Lord Clarendon, were treated by the Earl and Countess of Northumberland in all respects as was most suitable to their birth. The unhappy King frequently visited them at Sion in 1647, and thought it a very great alleviation of his misfortunes to find his children so happy in their confinement. The Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth continued at Sion till 1649, at which time the Earl resigned them to the care of his sister the Countess of Leicester.

May 30th, 1682, Charles Duke of Somerset married the Lady Elizabeth Percy, the only daughter and heiress of Joceline Earl of Northumberland, by which means Sion and the immense estate of the Percies became his Grace's property. The Duke and Duchess lent this house at Sion to the Princess of Denmark, who honoured it with her residence during



during the time of a misunderstanding which arose between her Royal Highness and her sister Queen Mary.

Upon the death of Charles Duke of Somerset, Dec. 2, 1748, Algernon Earl of Hertford, his only surviving son, succeeded to the title and a vast estate, and soon after gave Sion to his daughter and son-in-law, the present Dfs. and Duke of Northumberland, to whose fine taste and liberality are owing the many and great improvements which have made the gardens at Sion so universally admired.

The old gardens, as we have already observed, were indeed very grand and magnificent according to the fashion of the age in which they were made, but, in consequence of the taste that then prevailed, they deprived the lower apartments of almost every advantage of prospect, which the fine situation of Sion-house naturally affords. To make the necessary alterations required nothing less than his Lordship's generosity. Accordingly the high triangular terrace, which the Protector had raised at a great expence, was removed, the walls of the old gardens were taken down, and the ground before the house levelled, and it now forms a fine lawn extending from Isleworth to Brentford. By these means also a beautiful prospect is opened into the King's gardens at Richmond, as well as up and down the Thames. Towards the Thames the lawn is bounded by an ha-ha, and a meadow; which his Lordship ordered to be cut down into a gentle slope, so that the surface of the water may now be seen even from the lowest apartments and the gardens. In consequence of these improvements, the most beautiful piece of scenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts, for even the Thames itself seems to belong to the gardens, and the different sorts of vessels, which successively sail as it were through them, appear to be the property of their noble proprietor.

The house stands nearly in the middle point of that side of the lawn, which is farthest from the Thames, and communicates with Isleworth and Brentford, either by means of the lawn or a fine gravel-walk, which in some places runs along the side, and in others through the middle of a beautiful shrubbery; so that even in the most retired parts of this charming maze, where the prospect is most confined, almost the whole vegetable world rises up as it were in miniature around you, and presents you with every foreign shrub, plant, and flower, which can be adopted by the soil of this climate. His Lordship has not only thus improved the ground where the old  
P gardens

gardens stood, but has also made a very large addition to it, and separated the two parts by making a new serpentine river. It communicates with the Thames, is well stored with all sorts of river fish, and can be emptied and filled by means of a sluice, which is so contrived as to admit the fish into the new river, but to prevent their returning back again into the Thames. His Lordship has also built two bridges, which form a communication between the two gardens, and has erected in that, which lies near Brentford, a stately Doric column; upon the top of which is a fine proportioned statue of Flora, so judiciously placed as to command, as it were, a distinct view of the situation over which she is supposed to preside.

The kitchen gardens are very large, lie at a very proper distance from the house, and contain every thing, as an hot-house, fire-walls, &c. The green-house is a very neat building with a Gothic front, designed by his Lordship in so light a style as to be greatly admired. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monastery. This building stands near a circular basin of water, well stored with gold and silver fish; and in the middle of the basin is a spouting fountain, which is well supplied, and plays without intermission.

What has hitherto been said is only an imperfect account of the several steps pursued in the planning and finishing of the gardens; to which we must add, that his Lordship has also made many considerable alterations in the apartments of the east front over the long gallery, and, as we are informed, intends to make many more in the other parts of the house, as he has lately done in the approach to it.

To conduct, as it were, the reader through the rooms would be a task too difficult to be executed in an intelligible manner; however we cannot help taking notice of the great gallery, which extends the whole length of the east front over the arcades, and of that immense quantity of old china vases, of different forms and sizes, which are crowded together in almost every apartment.

We must also inform the reader that many fine prospects may be seen from the leads on the top of the house; for they command a view of the country to the distance of twelve or fourteen miles, and consequently the greatest part of London may be seen from them. To these observations we must add, that the gardens, when viewed from the top of the house, form a finer landscape than can easily be conceived.

In the history of Sion we should be guilty of an unpardonable omission, did we not mention the pedigree picture, which

which is perhaps one of the greatest curiosities of its kind in England, and exhibits the noble and royal connections of the Percies; all which are now united in the present Duchess of Northumberland, whose many virtues are an ornament to that high station of life, which has been for many centuries enjoyed by her illustrious progenitors.

**SPAW-FIELD**, a field near the New-river-head, Ilington-road: so called from a famous mineral spring.

**SQUIRRIES**, a fine seat near Wellerham. See the article **WESTERHAM**.

**STAINS**, or **STANES**, a populous town in Middlesex, situated on the Thames, nineteen miles from London. It obtained its name from the Saxon word *Stana* or stone, because there anciently stood a boundary stone in this place to denote the extent of the city of London's jurisdiction upon the river. It has a bridge over the Thames, and is governed by two constables and four headboroughs, appointed by his Majesty's steward, on account of its being a lordship belonging to the crown. The church stands alone, at almost half a mile distance from the town.

**STAMFORD-HILL**, a hill, with a small village on its side, between Newington and Tottenham Highcross.

**STEPNEY**, a very ancient village near London; but as it is not joined to it by contiguous buildings, we shall not, after the example of some of our late compilers, represent it as a part of this metropolis.

This parish was of such a vast extent, and so amazingly increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary Stratford at Bow, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. Ann's Limehouse, St. John's at Wapping, St. Paul's Shadwell, St. George's Ratcliff Highway, Christ-Church Spitalfields, and St. Matthew's Bethnal Green; all which have been separated from it, and yet it still remains one of the largest parishes within the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-end Old and New Towns, Ratcliff and Poplar.

The village of Stepney is remarkable for its church, and the great number of tombstones, both in that edifice and its spacious cemetery. It has also an independent meeting-house, and an alms-house. The village, however, is but small, and consists of few houses besides those of public entertainment; vast crowds of people of both sexes resorting thither on Sundays, and at Easter and Whitsun holidays, to eat Stepney buns, and to regale themselves with ale, cyder, &c.



There was a church here so long ago as the time of the Saxons, when it was called the Church of All Saints, *Ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum*, and we read of the manor of Stepney under the reign of William the Conqueror, by the name of *Stibenbede*, or Stiben's-heath; but it does not appear when the church changed its name by being dedicated to St. Dunstan, the name it at present bears. To this church belong both a rectory and vicarage; the former, which is a sinecure, was in the gift of the Bishop of London, and the latter, in the gift of the rector, till Ridley, Bishop of London, gave the manor of Stepney, and the advowson of the church to Edward VI. who, in his turn, granted them to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Lord Chamberlain of his Household. But the advowson being afterwards purchased by the Principal and Scholars of King's Hall and Brazen-Nose College, in Oxford, they presented two persons to the rectory and vicarage by the name of the Portionists of Ratcliff and Spitalfields, till the year 1744, when the hamlet of Bethnal Green being separated from it, and made a new parish by act of parliament, Stepney became possessed by only one rector.

As this is at present a rectory inappropriate, the above Principal and Scholars receive the great tithes, and the Incumbent the small, together with the Easter-offerings, garden-pennies, and surplice-fees, which are very considerable.

When the present church was erected is not recorded; the wall and battlements are built of brick and wrought stone, plaistered over; and the roof is covered with lead. It is of a very considerable extent, for it is an hundred and four feet long, though it is no more than fifty-four broad; the height of the roof is thirty-five feet, and that of the tower, with its turret, ninety-two feet. The pillars, arches and windows, are of the modern Gothic, and the west porch, built in 1610, has no resemblance to the rest of the building, it being of the Tuscan order. The tower, which is plain and heavy, is supported at the corners by a kind of double buttresses; it is crowned with square plain battlements, without pinnacles, and with a small mean turret; and the same kind of battlements are carried round the body of the church.

On the inside are three galleries and an organ, and the altar-piece is adorned with four Corinthian pilasters, with their entablature and a pediment; these have gilt capitals; with the arms of Queen Anne carved: but what is most singular is a stone on the east side of the portico, leading up to the gallery, on which is the following inscription,

OF

"Of Carthage great I was a stone,  
 O mortals, read with pity!  
 Time consumes all, it spareth none,  
 Men, mountains, towns, nor city:  
 Therefore, O mortals! all bethink  
 You where unto you must,  
 Since now such stately buildings  
 Lie buried in the dust."

It is probable this stone was really brought from Carthage, otherwise this inscription would scarcely be permitted to be there; but as a modern author observes, it is to be hoped, that he who ordered it to be fixed there, did not go to Carthage on purpose to fetch it.

At the east end of the church-yard near the church is a monument of white marble, adorned with a cherub, urn, palm-branches, and a coat of arms, under which is the following inscription:

"Here lieth interred the body of Dame Rebecca Berry, the wife of Thomas Elton, of Stratford Bow, gent. who departed this life, April 16, 1696, aged 52.

Come, ladies, you that would appear  
 Like angels fair, come dress you here;  
 Come dress you at this marble stone,  
 And make that humble grace your own,  
 Which once adorn'd as fair a mind,  
 As e'er yet lodg'd in womankind.  
 So she was dress'd, whose humble life  
 Was free from pride, was free from strife;  
 Free from all envious brawls and jars  
 (Of human life the civil wars);  
 These ne'er disturb'd her peaceful mind,  
 Which still was gentle, still was kind.  
 Her very looks, her garb, her mien,  
 Disclos'd the humble soul within.  
 Trace her through ev'ry scene of life,  
 View her as widow, virgin, wife,  
 Still the same humble she appears,  
 The same in youth, the same in years;  
 The same in low and high estate,  
 Ne'er vex'd with this, ne'er mov'd with that.  
 Go, ladies, now, and if you'd be  
 As fair, as great, as good as she,  
 Go learn of her humility."

On another grave-stone near the south-east corner of the church-yard, is the following inscription on Mary Angel:

"To say an angel here interr'd doth lie,  
May be thought strange, for angels never die.  
Indeed, some fell from heav'n to hell,  
Are lost, and rise no more;  
This only fell by death to earth,  
Not lost, but gone before.

Her dust lodg'd here, her soul perfect in grace,  
"Mongst saints and angels now hath took its place."

Near the south side of the church on a marble tomb-stone, adorned with a coat of arms, are the following lines on Captain Thomas Chevers, his wife, and a son who died at five days old:

"Reader, consider well how poor a span,  
And how uncertain is the life of man:  
Here lie the husband, wife, and child, by death  
All three in five days time deprived of breath.  
The child dies first, the mother on the morrow  
Follows, and then the father dies with sorrow.  
A Cæsar falls by many wounds; well may  
Two stabs at heart the stoutest captain slay."

On a stone near the foot-path on the north-west side, is the following inscription:

"Whoever treadeth on this stone,  
I pray you tread most neatly,  
For underneath the same doth lie  
Your honest friend Will. Wheatly."

The last inscription we shall mention is the following short one on the south-west side of the church:

Here lies the body of Daniel Saul,  
Spitalfields weaver, and that is all.

STOKE-GREEN, a village in Buckinghamshire, a little to the north of Windsor. Sir Thomas Stapleton has here a very handsome house, and large and most beautiful gardens.

In the neighbourhood of this village is Stoke-House, which belongs to the Lady Cobham, and is a noble and large edifice, with a pleasant park. Adjoining to the house is the parish-church of Stoke, and a neat hospital, built and endowed



dowed by ——— Countess of Huntingdon, for the support and maintenance of twelve ancient poor people of both sexes.

**STOKE POGES**, a village so called from the Poges, its ancient Lords, is situated a little to the north of Stoke-Green. Here Edward Lord Hastings, in the reign of Queen Mary, erected a chapel and hospital, adorned with a portico supported by pillars, that still remain on the east end of this ancient seat. The entrance to the house is like that of the Villa Borghese at Rome, by a great Hall paved with marble, and adorned with many fine ancient busts of the Roman Emperors, some of marble, some of granite, and others of porphyry, brought from Rome by the late Sir Robert Gayer. At the bottom of this hall is a pretty little chapel paved with marble, seeming to rise like steps. From this hall there is an entrance into a fine park, with seven avenues in the form of a star; from each of which there is a delightful prospect, and from one of them a good view of Windsor Castle.

**STRATFORD**, or **STRATFORD LONG-THORN**, the first village in Essex, next to London, in the parish of Westham. It had an abbey, which, together with the church, was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Peter Meaurio, of Westham. This parish has greatly increased of late years in buildings and inhabitants, every vacancy being in a manner filled up, by the addition of two little new-built hamlets, if they may be thus called, on the forest side of the town; these are Maryland Point, and the Gravel-Pits, one facing the road to Woodford and Epping, and the other that to Ilford: while the hither part, in spite of rivers, canals, and marshy grounds, is almost joined to Bow.

**STRATFORD LE BOW**, a village to the east of Mile-End. See **BOW**.

**STRAWBERRY-HILL**, near Twickenham, the seat of the Hon. Horace Walpole, Esq; is situated pleasantly in view of the Thames, and is built in the form of an old castle. The honourable owner has displayed his elegant taste in the furniture of it, the whole being in the antique style agreeable to the building. One chamber, in particular, is called the Holbein-chamber, in which is the following collection of paintings and drawings:

**NOTE**, All the pictures marked thus \* (except Lord Vaux, \* copied by M. Muntz) were taken off on oil-paper by Mr. Vertue

Vertue from the original drawings of Holbein, in Queen Caroline's closet at Kensington.

The cieling was drawn by Mr. Muntz from the Queen's dressing-room at Windsor.

The skreen was designed by Mr. Bentley: the pierced arches are taken from the gate of the choir at Rouen.

The mosaic of the windows was painted, and the whole put together by Mr. Price, of Hatton-garden.

#### CHIMNEY-SIDE.

Emperor Maximilian and Philip his son, an original.

Countess of Desmond, by Mr. Muntz, from an original at Windsor.

Lady Arabella Stuart, by Vertue.

An original drawing, by Holbein.

Catherine of Arragon, an original by Holbein.

Sir Thomas More.\*

Nicholas Lord Vaux, the poet.

The chimney-piece was designed by Mr. Bentley, from the tomb of Archbishop Warham, at Canterbury.

#### WINDOW-SIDE.

Queen Elizabeth, when a girl.

Lady Henningham.\*

W. Parr, Marquis of Northampton.\*

A lady unknown.\*

Sir Nicholas Paines.\*

A lady unknown.\*

Cath. Duchess of Suffolk, fourth wife of Charles Brandon.\*

Queen Mary, when a child.

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey.\*

Nich. Cratzer, Astronomer to Hen. VIII.\*

Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Admiral of England.\*

Dr. Collet, Dean of St. Paul's.\*

Sir Thomas Elyot, the author.

H. Howard, Earl of Surrey, the poet, Young.\*

Edmund Montacute, an original by Holbein.

A gentleman unknown.\*

William Fitzwilliams, Earl of Southampton.\*

Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby.\*

Borbonius, a French poet.\*

Fisher, Bishop of Rochester.\*

T. Boleyn, Earl of Ormond, Father of Anne Boleyn.\*

Sir

## SIDE opposite to the CHIMNEY.

Duchess of Suffolk, mother of Jane Grey, and Adrian  
Stoke, her second husband, by Lucas de Heere.

Philip and Mary by Vertue, from the original at Wo-  
burn.

Jane Grey.

Single combat, by Albert Dürer.

Lord Darnley.

Lord Wentworth.\*

Margaret, Queen of Scots.

Anthony, King of Navarre.

Mrs. Roper.

Lord Chancellor Rich.\*

Sir Thomas Wyat, the poet.\*

Edward the Sixth.\*

Henry VIII. carving by Holbein.

Lady Rich.\*

G. Brooke, Lord Cobham.\*

Jane Seymour.\*

Philip the Fair, by Holbein.

Earl of Bedford.\*

Lord Keeper Bacon.\*

Martha de Montluc.

Leonora, Queen of France.

Ann Savage, Lady Berkeley.\*

Sir John Gage.\*

Queen Mary, young.\*

Charlotte, daughter of Francis I. by Janet.

Sir William Sherrington.\*

Sir Richard Southwell.\*

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.\*

Henry VIII. in wax from Holbein.

## Pictures in the ALCOVE.

Margaret of Valois, Sister of Henry II. and Duchess of  
Savoy, by Sir Antonio More. It was in the royal  
collection.

Henry, Duc de Longueville.

Philip Villiers de Lisle-Adam, the last Grand Master of  
Rhodes.

Sir John Godsalve, Knight of the Carpet, after Hol-  
bein.

Sir Thomas Wyat, by Vertue.

A man's head, an original drawing by Holbein.

STRAT-



Over the CHIMNEY.

Model of the shrine of St. Thomas Becket, at Canterbury, enamelled.

Large silver seal of George Dowedal, the last Popish Primate of Ireland.

Seal of Hugh Oneile, King of Ulster.

Seal of indulgencies of Pope Eugenius.

Seal of the Admiral of the west of England, in the reign of Henry V. his name Richard Clitherol.

Seal of the Corporation of Pool.

Seal of the Fraternity of St. Mary of Hitchin.

The chair of Johannes Arthurus, monk of Glastonbury.

STRETHAM, a village in Surry, six miles south west of London, and three miles to the north of Croydon, used to be much frequented for its medicinal waters. It has a charity-school, and a seat belonging to the Duke of Bedford, Lord of the manor.

T.

**T**HAMES. As this river is the principal source of the wealth of this metropolis, and as the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction over it is very extensive, a particular description of it in this place can be neither improper nor unnecessary.

The Thames, if considered with respect to its course and navigation, is not to be equalled by any other river in the known world. It rises from a small spring near the village of Hemble, in the parish of Cubberly or Coberley, a little to the south-west of Cirencester in Gloucestershire; and taking its course eastward, becomes navigable at Lechlade for vessels of 50 tons, and there receives the river Colne, about 138 miles from London. From Lechlade it continues its course north-east to Oxford, where it receives the Charwel; after which it runs south-east to Abingdon, and from thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame, and continues its course south-east by Wallingford to Reading, flowing through Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, and washing the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windfor, Eaton, Staines, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Twickenham, Richmond, Shene, Isleworth, Kew, Brentford, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth, from whence both shores may be termed a continued city, through Westminster, Southwark, and the city,

city of London, Horsleydown, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Shadwell, Ratcliff, Limehouse, almost to Deptford, and Greenwich; and from thence this river proceeds to Woolwich, Erith, Grays, Gravesend, and Milton.

It is impossible to represent the beauties with which the banks of this noble river are embellished from Windsor to London; the numerous villages on both its banks being all along adorned with the magnificent houses and fine gardens of the nobility.

A person unaccustomed to the sight, cannot behold without surprise the vast number of barges and boats, as well of pleasure as of burden, above bridge, continually passing and repassing for the convenience and supply of the towns and counties washed by its gentle stream; and much more observe the vast fleets which constantly appear below bridge, carrying away the manufactures of Britain and bringing back the produce of the whole earth.

We should be inexcusable, if we did not here introduce Sir John Denham's fine description of this river, in his *Cooper's Hill*, as it would be difficult to say any thing so just, and impossible to say any thing so well upon the subject.

" My eye descending from the hill surveys  
Where Thames among the wanton vallies strays:  
Thames, the moil lov'd of all the Ocean's sons  
By his old fire, to his embraces runs,  
Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,  
Like mortal life to meet eternity.  
The' with those streams he no resemblance hold,  
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold;  
His genuine and less guilty wealth t'explore,  
Search not his bottom, but survey his shore;  
O'er which he kindly spreads his spacious wing,  
And hatches plenty for th' ensuing spring.  
Nor then destroys it with too fond a stay,  
Like mothers which their infants overlay;  
Nor with a sudden and impetuous wave,  
Like profuse kings, resume the wealth he gave.  
No unexpected inundations spoil  
The mower's hopes, nor mock the ploughman's toil:  
But godlike his unwearied bounty flows;  
First loves to do, then loves the good he does.  
Nor are his blessings to his banks confin'd,  
But free and common as the sea or wind;

When

When he to boast, or to disperse his stores,  
 Full of the tributes of his grateful shores,  
 Visits the world, and in his flying tow'rs  
 Brings home to us, and makes both Indies ours;  
 Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it wants,  
 Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants.  
 So that to us nothing, no place is strange,  
 While his fair bosom is the world's exchange.  
 "O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream  
 My great example, as it is my theme!  
 Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull;  
 Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.  
 Heav'n her Eridanus no more shall boast,  
 Whose fame in thine, like lesser currents lost."

The great advantage of this river is the tide's flowing above seventy miles up it, twice in every twenty-four hours; and hence arises its great convenience with respect to trade and navigation: and as the tide is influenced by the moon, so each tide is twenty-four minutes later than that before, and therefore wants but twelve minutes of a whole hour in twenty-four. By this rule the return of the tide, at any distance from the new or full moon, may be easily computed by the following tide-table at London-bridge:

N. Moon.	Hour.	Min.
F. Moon.	3.	
1	3	48
2	4	31
3	5	14
4	6	52
5	6	30
6	7	3
7	7	36
8	8	24
9	9	27
10	10	30
11	11	28
12	12	26
13	1	19
14	2	12

Time of high-water at London.

Any



Any person who wants to be informed when it will be high-water at London-bridge may by this table be immediately satisfied, if he does but know how many days it is since the last new or full moon; for supposing it is the eighth day after, by looking at 8 in the first column he finds the tide on that day is at the 8th hour and 24 minutes, or twenty-four minutes past eight o'clock.

The Lord Mayor's jurisdiction over the river Thames extends from Coln-ditch, a little to the westward of Stains-bridge, to Yendal or Yenleet, to the east, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and his Lordship has a deputy or substitute, named the water-bailiff, whose office is to search for, and punish, all offenders who infringe the laws made for the preservation of the river and its fish. Eight times in the year the Lord Mayor and Aldermen sit in person in the four counties of Middlesex, Surry, Kent, and Essex, in order to maintain the rights and privileges of this river, and to charge four juries by oath to make inquisition after all offences committed on the river, in order to proceed to judgment against those who are found guilty.

The laws with respect to fishing and preserving the fry and spawn are very numerous, among which are the following:

No fisherman shall use any net under two inches and a half in the mesh above Richmond Crane, nor any net in the work called beating of the bush, flag or reed, of less than three inches in the mesh; nor use any weights or stones to their nets, upon the forfeiture of 2l. for each offence.

That no pike net or other net or engine be drawn over the weeds for catching of pikes by any fisherman within the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, by reason it is destructive to, and occasions the driving of all the other fish out of the western rivers; that would otherwise lie, spawn, and breed in the weeds, upon the same penalty of 2l. for every such offence.

That no fisherman shall bend any net by anchors, or otherwise, across the channel, or so as to draw another net into it, whereby the spawn of barbel and other fish may be destroyed, upon the forfeiture of the same sum for each offence.

That no such person shall draw any net for salmon of less than three inches in the mesh, from the 10th of March, till the 14th of September, in any part of the river of Thames,

Q

from

from Kew-pile westward, to the city of London mark stone above Stains-bridge, upon forfeiture of 2l. for every offence.

That no person shall take or sell any fish contrary to the ancient assize: pike, fourteen inches; barbel, twelve inches; salmon, 16 inches; trout, eight inches; tench, eight inches; roach, six inches; dace, six inches; and flounders, six inches.

That every fisherman shall have on his boat both his christian and surname, and the name of his parish, legibly painted, where any one may see it; on the forfeiture of 2l. for every offence.

No person whatsoever shall fish for smelts or shads, or any other fish whatsoever, or lay leaps, or rods, for eels in any place within the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction, without a licence from the water-bailiff, who shall appoint the proper seasons for fishing: and that upon every such occasion all the fishermen shall, upon due summons or notice given, repair to the water-bailiff at the chapel at Guildhall, to take out their several licences for going to fish, and to hear the ordinances for the preservation of the fisheries publicly read, that they may be the better able to preserve and keep them; and that none go out to fish without such a licence; and that every fisherman offending herein shall pay 5 l. for every such offence.

For the better preventing the use of unlawful nets or engines, it is farther ordained, that any person or persons authorized by the water-bailiff may enter any fishermens boats or vessels, to view and search for all unfizeable nets and engines, and for any fish they shall suspect to be taken contrary to the laws of this kingdom; to seize and carry such nets to the water-bailiff, with the names of the offenders, that they may be brought to justice; likewise to seize the fish taken contrary to law, and distribute it among the poor: and whosoever shall resist or disturb the water-bailiff, or his deputies, in their searching for and seizing unlawful nets, engines, or fish, shall forfeit twenty marks.

Though the Thames is said to be navigable an hundred and thirty-eight miles above bridge, yet there are so many flats in that course, that in the summer season the navigation westward would be entirely put a stop to when the springs are low, were it not for a number of locks, or machines made of wood, placed quite across the river, and so contrived as to confine the current of water as long as found convenient; that

that is, till the water rises to such a height as to allow depth enough for the barges to pass over the shallows; which being effected, the confined water is set at liberty, and the loaded vessel proceeds on its voyage, till another shoal requires the same contrivance to carry it forward: but though this is a very great convenience, yet it is attended with considerable expence; for a barge passing from Lechlade to London pays for passing through these locks 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge is however only in summer when the water is low: and there is no lock on this river from London-bridge to Bolter's-lock, that is, for the space of fifty-one miles and an half above bridge.

THEOBALDS, a pleasant village in Chestnut parish, in Hertfordshire, situated by the New River. Here the great Lord Burleigh built a magnificent seat. "The gallery, says Hentzner in his *Itinerarium*, was painted with the genealogy of the Kings of England, and from thence was a descent into the garden, which was encompassed with a ditch filled with water, and large enough to have the pleasure of rowing in a boat between the shrubs; it was adorned with a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with much labour, a jet d'eau with its basin of white marble, and with columns and pyramids. In the summer-house, the lower part of which was built semicircularly, were the twelve Roman Emperors in white marble, and a table of touchstone; the upper part of it was set round with leaden cisterns, into which water was conveyed through pipes. This seat the Lord Burleigh gave to his younger son Sir Robert Cecil, in whose time King James I. staying there for one night's refreshment, as he was coming to take possession of the crown of England, he was so delighted with the place that he gave him the manor of Hatfield Regis in exchange for it, and afterwards enlarged the park, and encompassed it with a wall ten miles round. This palace he often visited, in order to enjoy the pleasure of hunting in Enfield Chase and Epping Forest, and at last died there. In the civil wars it was however plundered and defaced; it being the place from whence K. Charles I. set out to erect his standard at Nottingham. King Charles II. granted the manor to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; but it reverting again to the crown, for want of heirs male, King William III. gave it to William Bentinck, whom he created Earl of Portland, from whom it descended to the Duke his grandson: the great park, a part of which was in Hertfordshire,



fordshire, and a part in Middlesex, is now converted into farms.

Here are several houses belonging to persons of distinction; and in this neighbourhood Richard Cromwell, who had been Protector, but abdicated, passed the latter part of his life in a very private manner.

**THISTLEWORTH, or ISLEWORTH.** See ISLEWORTH.

**TILBURY, or WEST TILBURY,** a very ancient town in Essex, situated near the Thames. Here the four provincial ways, made by the Romans, crossed each other, and in the year 630, this was the see of a bishop named Ceadda, who converted the East-Saxons. In the reigns of Edward I. Edward II. and Edward III. it was held of the crown by the family of the Tilburies, and from them probably took its name. It is situated by level unhealthy marshes called the Three Hundreds, which are rented by the farmers, salesmen, and grazing butchers of London, who generally stock them with Lincolnshire and Leicestershire weathers, which are sent hither from Smithfield in September and October, and fed here till Christmas or Candlemas; and this is what the butchers call right marsh mutton.

**TILBURY FORT,** is situated in the marsh on the bank of the Thames, at some distance from the above town, from which it took its name, and is placed opposite to Gravesend. It is a regular fortification, and may justly be termed the key to London. The plan was laid by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to King Charles II. who likewise designed the works at Sheerness. It was intended to be a pentagon, but the water bastion was never built.

The foundation is laid upon piles driven down in two ranges, one over the other, which reach below the channel of the river, and the lowermost being pointed with iron, enter the solid chalk rock, which extends under the Thames and joins to the chalk hills on the other side. The esplanade of the fort is very large, and the bastions, which are faced with brick, are said to be the largest of any in England. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; with a good counterscarp, a covered way, ravelins, and terrails. On the land side are also two small redoubts of brick; but its chief strength on that side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water, and by that means to render it impossible for an enemy to carry on approaches that way.

On

On the side next the river is a very strong curtain, with a noble gate, called the water-gate, in the middle, and the ditch is palisadoed. Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterscarp, on which are planted 106 cannon, carrying from 24 to 46 pounds each, besides smaller ones planted between them; and the bastions and curtains are also planted with guns. Here likewise is a high tower called the blockhouse, which is said to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

**TITTENHANGER**, three miles south-east of St. Alban's, is situated near Colney, and is a very handsome seat belonging to Sir Henry Pope Blunt, Bart.

**TOTTENHAM COURT**, a village pleasantly situated between St. Giles's and Hampstead.

**TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS**, a village on the west side of the river Lea, five miles north-east from London, in the road to Ware. David, King of Scotland, being possessed of this manor, after it had belonged to the Earls of Northumberland and Chester, gave it to the monastery of the Trinity in London; but Henry VIII. granted it to William Lord Howard of Effingham, who being afterwards attainted, it reverted again to the King, who then granted it to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to whom it still belongs. The present Duke of Northumberland and the late Lord Coleraine had seats here, and there are also a great number of pretty houses belonging to the citizens of London. The church stands on a hill, which has a little river called the Mosel at the bottom, to the west, north, and east.

The parish is divided into four wards, viz, 1. Nether ward, in which stands the parsonage and vicarage. 2. Middle ward, comprehending Church-end, and Marsh-street. 3. High cross ward, containing the hall, the mill, Page green, and the High-cross: and 4. Wood Green ward, which comprehends all the rest of the parish, and is bigger than the three other wards put together.

St. Loy's well, in this parish, is said to be always full, and never to run over; and the people report many strange cures performed at Bishop's Well. In 1596, an alms-house was founded here by one Zancher, a Spaniard, the first confectioner ever known in this kingdom. Here are also a free-school, and a charity-school for twenty-two girls, who are clothed and taught.

**TOWPING**, there are two villages of this name in Surrey, situated near each other, and distinguished by the epithets Upper and Lower. Upper Towing lies in the road from Southwark to Epfom, about a mile and a half to the westward of Stretham, and has an alms-house founded in 1709, by the mother of Sir John Bateman, Lord Mayor of London, for six poor alms-women, to be nominated by the eldest heir of the family; and is adorned with several fine seats belonging to the gentlemen and citizens of London, particularly the house and gardens of the Bateman's family.

Lower Towing is two miles S. W. of Wandsworth; and here the Lord Grey and the Earl of Lindsey had their seats in the last century.

**TRINITY HOSPITAL**, at Mile-End, is a very noble, and yet unexpensive edifice, rendered beautiful by its situation, and the agreeable manner in which it is laid out. It consists of two wings and a center, wherein is the chapel, which rises considerably higher than the other buildings, and has an ascent to it by a handsome flight of steps secured by iron rails: this chapel has large windows, and is adorned with a pediment; behind it rises a turret, ornamented with a clock, and crowned with a fane. On each side of the chapel, are two sets of apartments exactly resembling the wings.

The wings are low but neat buildings, with an ascent of seven steps to each pair of doors, secured by brick walls copped with stone; and there are six of these ascents to each wing, besides two in the front, one on each side the chapel. Between each of these ascents is a pump fixed close to the wall.

It is remarkable that all these ascents lead to the upper story; there are however rooms below, but these are under ground, and the windows upon a level with a broad stone pavement, that surrounds the area next the houses. In the center of each wing is a handsome pediment, adorned with the company's arms, with the representation of ropes, anchors, and sea-weeds, in open work, spread over the face of the pediments, and the area within consists of handsome grass-plats, divided by gravel-walks, kept in excellent order, leading down the middle, and across to the center of the area, where is a statue in stone of Mr. Robert Sandes, well executed. He has a bale of goods placed behind; he stands with his right-foot upon another bale, and near his left-foot



is a small globe, and anchor. On the pedestal is the following inscription:

“To the memory of CAPTAIN ROBERT SANDES, an Elder Brother, and Deputy-Master of the Corporation of Trinity-House, who died in 1701, and bequeathed to the poor thereof one hundred pounds, also the reversion (after two lives) of a freehold estate in the county of Lincoln of 147l. a year, now in their possession. This statue was erected by the Corporation, A. D. 1746.”

The end of each wing next the road has an empty niche, and over it is a very small pediment, on each side of which is placed a small ship.

The ground on which this hospital stands was given to the Corporation of the Trinity-house by Capt. Henry Mudd, an Elder Brother, and the above beautiful and commodious building erected by the company in the year 1695, for the reception of twenty-eight masters of ships, or their widows, each of whom receives 16s. per month, 20s. a year for coals, and a gown every second year.

TWICKENHAM, a pleasant village in Middlesex, thirteen miles from London, situated on the Thames, between Teddington and Isleworth, and between two brooks that here fall into that river. The church, which is a modern edifice, rebuilt by the contribution of the inhabitants, is a fine Doric structure; and is remarkable for being the burial-place of the celebrated Mr. Pope and his parents, to the memory of whom a monument is erected, with the following inscription:

“D. O. M.

Alexandro Pope, viro innocuo, probo, pio,

Qui vixit annos LXXV. ob. MDCCXVII.

Et Edithæ conjugii inculpabili

Pientissimæ, qui vixit annos

XCIII. ob. MDCCXXXIII.

Parentibus bene merentibus filius fecit,

Et sibi obiit an. 1744. Ætatis 56.”

And lately the Bishop of Gloucester hath caused another to be erected to the memory of Mr. Pope, on which is inscribed as follows:

“Alexandro Pope

M. H.

Gulielmus Episcopus Gloucestrienfis,

Amicitia causa, fac. cur.

MDCCCLXI.

Poeta

Poeta loquitur.

For one who would not be buried in Westminster-Abbey.

Heroes and Kings your distance keep,  
In peace let one poor poet sleep,  
Who never flatter'd folks like you ;  
Let Horace blush and Virgil too."

Here is a charity-school for fifty boys, who are cloathed and taught: and this delightful village is adorned with the seats of several persons of distinction, particularly on the bank of the river. To begin at the upper end: there is an elegant Gothic seat called Strawberry Hill, belonging to the Honourable Mr. Walpole; then a beautiful house, late the Earl of Radnor's, now in the possession of Mr. Hindley. The next of considerable note, is the late Sir William Stanhope's, formerly the residence of our most celebrated poet Alexander Pope, Esq; then Mrs. Backwell's; and the last on this beautiful bank is Dr. Battie's, at present in the possession of Mr. Paulet. All these houses, besides several others on this delightful bank, enjoy a most pleasing prospect both up and down the river, perpetually enlivened with the west country navigation, and other moving pictures on the surface of this enchanting river. Then below the church, you have the fine seat of Mr. Whitchurch, that of the Earl of Strafford, Mrs. Pitt, and, at the entrance into the meadows, the elegant structure called Marble Hall, belonging to the Countess of Suffolk. Still further down the stream you have the small but very pretty house of Mr. Barlow; the larger and more grand one of Mr. Cambridge; and the sweet retirement called Twickenham Park, the residence of the Countess of Montrath. This brings you down to Isleworth, which, from the entrance into the meadows at Lady Suffolk's, is about a mile and a half on the bank of the river, opposite to Ham-walks and Richmond-hill, and is one of the most beautiful walks in England.

Mr. Pope's gardens and grotto are too remarkable to be passed over without a particular description; we shall therefore give his own account of them as they were in the year 1725, and afterwards as they appear at present. In a letter to Edward Blount, Esq; he says, "I have put the last hand to my works of this kind, in happily finishing the subterraneous way and grotto: I there found a spring of the clearest water, which falls in a perpetual rill, that echoes through the cavern day and night. From the river Thames, you see through my arch up a walk of the wilderness, to a kind of open temple, wholly

wholly composed of shells in the rustic manner; and from that distance under the temple you look down through a sloping arcade of trees, and see the sails on the river passing suddenly and vanishing, as through a perspective glass. When you shut the doors of this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a *camera obscura*; on the walls of which all objects of the river, hills, woods, and boats, are forming a moving picture in their visible radiations: and when you have a mind to light it up, it affords you a very different scene; it is finished with shells interspersed with pieces of looking-glass in angular forms; and in the ceiling is a star of the same material, at which, when a lamp (of an orbicular figure of thin alabaster) is hung in the middle, a thousand pointed rays glitter, and are reflected over the place. There are connected to this grotto by a narrower passage two porches, one towards the river of smooth stones, full of light, and open; the other toward the garden, shadowed with trees, rough with shells, flints, and iron ore. The bottom is paved with simple pebble, as is also the adjoining walk up the wilderness to the temple, in the natural taste, agreeing not ill with the little dripping murmur, and the aquatic idea of the whole place. It wants nothing to complete it but a good statue with an inscription, like that beautiful antique one which you know I am so fond of,

“Hujus nympha loci, sacri custodia fontis,  
Dormio, dum blandæ sentio murmur aquæ.  
Parce meum, quisquis tangis cava marmora, somnum  
Rumpere; si bibas, sive lavere, tace.”

“Nymph of the grot, these sacred springs I keep,  
And to the murmur of these waters sleep;  
Ah, spare my slumbers, gently tread the cave!  
And drink in silence, or in silence lave!”

“You’ll think I have been very poetical in this description, but it is pretty near the truth. I wish you were here to bear testimony how little it owes to art, either the place, itself, or the image I gave of it.”

A late writer says, “This mansion, when the property of Mr. Pope, consisted but of one floor, rather irregularly built; and, from what we learn, designedly so, as convenience and neatness were his only objects. But the late honourable proprietor not only added two other floors, but a large handsome wing, which gives it a regular appearance, and it now forms, altogether, a light, spacious, elegant building.

“Under



" Under the house, and which arches the first floor, is the grotto, so often celebrated in the letters of Mr. Pope's cotemporary writers. Than this nothing can be supposed more hermetical and poetic. It consists in length of an arched way that runs through the bottom of the house, and opens into one of the dark walks of the garden on the one end, and on the other into the lawn in front; so that these contrasted views put you in mind of a telescope, which, at one extremity, makes every thing appear near and magnified; and the other, distanced and diminished. The sides open into little cells, in each of which are placed (to give it a stronger air of retirement) a seat, a basin, and some tutelar saint cut in stone. The roof of the passage is looking-glass, which a good deal enlivens this little cave, and gives you no bad picture of the antipodes, from the inverted manner you see yourself reflected.

" Through this grotto you pass to the gardens, (which are pretty much laid out in the style of those of Kensington, but with much more simplicity), consisting of serpentine walks, wildernesses, lawns, and retirements, every thing seemingly fortuitous; and, whenever art is introduced, she is apparently called in only as the handmaid, not the mistress of Nature. Indeed Mr. Pope had too great a knowledge of horticulture himself to err in a design of this kind; for if we recur to his poem on the Duke of Buccleugh's expensive seat at Edge-hill, we shall find him decrying the false taste that prevailed there, through the whole of that poem, but more particularly in the four following lines:

" No pleasing intricacies intervene,  
No op'ning walks to vari'gate the scene;  
Grove nods at Grove, each alley has its brother,  
And half the platform just reflects the other."

" In the center of the garden, and sideways of the Thames, is a very pleasing mount, which you reach by an easy circular ascent. Its surface on the top, which is a level green thickly planted with a triple row of weeping willows, is about twelve feet diameter, open at one end, to a prospect of the river for near three miles, which, about this part, forms itself into so many serpentine folds, and shows so many complicated beauties surrounding it, that the eye is not only reposed but captivated with the prospect. This spot, from its extreme privacy, and delightful situation, we may very well suppose, was sacred to retirement and study, and, in all probability, gave birth

birth to many of those moral sentiments, and poetical fancies, that will be read and remembered with satisfaction, whilst our language retains a tincture of purity.

"On a little hillock, back of this, which terminates a walk formed for contemplation, a plain obelisk of about eighteen feet high presents itself to your view, erected by Mr. Pope in memory of his mother, on which is the following inscription:

"Ah, Editha!

Matrum optima,

Mulierum amantissima,

Vale."

"Sir William Stanhope, on his purchasing this place, beside enlarging and decorating the house, added another grotto, through which you are led to additional gardens. This grotto (or gateway, more properly speaking) is no more than a plain brick arch, fretted to the front with a few sea-pebbles, which carry so aukward an imitation of nature, that you see through it on the first view. Over it is a plain bust of Mr. Pope, in white marble, under which are the following lines, written by the Right Hon. Lord Clare:

The humble roof, the gardens scanty line,

Ill spoke the genius of a bard divine;

But fancy now displays a fairer scope,

And Stanhope's plans unfold the soul of Pope."

TYBURN, anciently a village situated on the eastern bank of the rivulet Tyburn, from whence it took its name, and at the east end of the Lord Mayor's banquetting-house-bridge, in the neighbourhood of which the city has nine conduits, that were first erected about the year 1238, for supplying the city with water; but it having for many years been better supplied from the New River, the citizens in the year 1703, lett the water of those conduits on a lease of forty-three years, for the sum of 700*l.* per annum.

At the north-east corner of Tyburn-Bridge stood the Lord Mayor's banquetting-house, to which it was usual for his Lordship to repair with the Aldermen, accompanied by their ladies in waggons, to view the city conduits, after which they had an entertainment at the banquetting-house. This edifice under which were two cisterns, for the reception of the water from the neighbouring conduits, having been for many years neglected, was taken down in the year 1737, and Tyburn is now only known by its being the common place of execution, yet surrounded by many good buildings.

VAUX.

## V

**V**AUX-HALL GARDENS. These beautiful gardens, so justly celebrated for the variety of pleasures, and elegant entertainment they afford, are situated on the south side of the river Thames, in the parish of Lambeth, about two miles from London; and are said to be the first gardens of the kind in England.

They are so commodiously situated near the Thames, that those who prefer going by water, can be brought within two hundred yards of this delightful place at a much easier expence than by land.

The season for opening these gardens commences about the beginning of May, and continues till August. Every evening (Sunday excepted) they are opened at five o'clock for the reception of company.

As you enter the great gate, to which you are conducted by a short avenue from the road, you pay one shilling for admittance. The first scene that salutes the eye, is a noble gravel-walk about nine hundred feet in length, planted on each side with a row of stately elm and other trees, which form a fine vista terminated by a landscape of the country, a beautiful lawn of meadow ground, and a grand Gothic obelisk, all which so forcibly strike the imagination, that a mind, scarce tinctured with any sensibility of order and grandeur, cannot but feel inexpressible pleasure in viewing it. The Gothic obelisk is to appearance a stately pyramid, with a small ascent by a flight of steps, and its base decorated with festoons of flowers; but it is only a number of boards fastened together, and erected upright, which are covered with canvas painted in so masterly a manner, that it deceives the most discerning eye. At the corners are painted a number of slaves chained, and over them this inscription,

SPECTATOR  
FASTIDIOSVS  
SIBI MOLESTVS.

Advancing a few steps within the garden, we behold to the right a quadrangle or square, which from the number of trees planted in it, is called the grove: in the middle of it, is a superb and magnificent orchestra of Gothic construction curiously ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. the dome of which is surmounted with a plume of feathers, the crest of the Prince of Wales. The whole edifice is of wood painted white and bloom colour. The ornaments are plaistic, a composition



position something like plaister of Paris, but only known to the ingenious architect who designed and built this beautiful object of admiration. In fine weather the musical entertainments are performed here by a select band of the best vocal and instrumental performers. At the upper extremity of this orchestra, a very fine organ is erected, and at the foot of it are the seats and desks for the musicians, placed in a semi-circular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is opened with instrumental music at six o'clock, which having continued about half an hour, the company are entertained with a song: and in this manner several other songs are performed, with sonatas or concertos between each, till the close of the entertainment, which is generally about ten o'clock.

A curious piece of machinery has of late years been exhibited on the inside of one of the hedges, situated in a hollow on the left-hand, about half way up the walk already described. By drawing up a curtain is shewn a most beautiful landscape in perspective, of a fine open hilly country, with a miller's house, and a water-mill, all illuminated by concealed lights; but the principal object that strikes the eye is a cascade, or water-fall. The exact appearance of water is seen flowing down a declivity; and turning the wheel of the mill, it rises up in a foam at the bottom, and then glides away. This moving picture, attended with the noise of the cascade, has a very pleasing and surprizing effect on both the eye and ear. About nine o'clock the curtain is drawn up, and at the expiration of ten or fifteen minutes let down again, and the company return to hear the remaining part of the concert: the last song is always a duet or trio, accompanied with a chorus.

In that part of the grove which fronts the orchestra a considerable number of tables and benches are placed for the company; and at a small distance from them (fronting the orchestra) is a large pavilion of the composite order, which particularly attracts the eye by its size, beauty, and ornaments. It was built for his late Royal Highness Frederic Prince of Wales, who frequently visited these gardens, and was peculiarly fond of them. The ascent is by a double flight of stone steps decorated with balustrades. The front is supported by stately pillars, and the entablature finely ornamented in the Doric taste. In the cieling are three little domes with gilt ornaments, from which descend three glass chandeliers. There are put up in it four large paintings,

R

done

done by the ingenious Mr. Hayman, from the historical plays of Shakespeare, which are universally admired for the design, colouring, and expression.

The first, next the entrance into the gardens, is a fine representation of the storm in the play of King Lear.

The second is a representation of the play in the tragedy of Hamlet, where the King and Queen of Denmark with their court compose the audience.

The next is a scene in Henry the Fifth preceding the famous battle of Agincourt, before Henry's tent, with his army at a distance; wherein Mountjoy, the French Herald, attended by a Trumpeter, demands of Henry, whether he will compound for his ransom.

The last is a scene in the Tempest, where Miranda startles at the sight of Ferdinand: she is sitting under a tree reading, but, at his appearance, drops the book in an agreeable surprize; Ferdinand is kneeling to the beautiful object of his no less astonishment. Prospero, with great expression, in his countenance, of sternness, and affected anger, is represented in his magic robes.

All these pieces do great honour to Mr. Hayman; the expressions are remarkably animated; a peculiar beauty is expressed in the faces; grace in the attitudes, and elegance in the drapery; while the design and manner of the figures, and the beauty and justness of the perspective, entitle them to be classed among the most celebrated performances.

Behind this pavilion is a very handsome square drawing-room; built likewise for his Royal Highness Frederic late Prince of Wales.

The space between this pavilion and the orchestra may be termed the grand rendezvous of the company, who constantly assemble in this part, if the weather be fine, to hear the vocal performers, and as soon as the song is ended stray about the gardens. The groups of figures varying in age, dress, attitudes, &c. moving about on this occasion, cannot fail giving great vivacity to the numberless beauties of the place, and a particular pleasure to every contemplative spectator.

The grove is beautifully illuminated in the evening with above 2000 glass-lamps, which glitter among the trees, and appear exceeding light and brilliant: In the front of the orchestra they are contrived to form three triumphal arches, and are all lighted as it were in a moment, to the no small surprize of the spectator.

In cold or rainy weather, on account of sheltering the company

pany, the musical performance is in a great room or rotunda, where an elegant orchestra is erected. This rotunda, which is seventy feet in diameter, is on the left side of the entrance into the gardens, nearly opposite to the orchestra. Along the front next the grove is a piazza, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the grove. Within this room on the left hand is the orchestra, which is inclosed with a balustrade; and in the ceiling is painted Venus, and the little loves. The front of this ceiling is supported by four columns of the Ionic order, embellished with foliage from the base a considerable way upwards; and the remaining part of the shaft, to the capital, is finely wreathed with a Gothic balustrade, where boys are represented ascending it. On the sides of the orchestra are painted Corinthian pillars, and between them in niches are represented four deities: at the extremity is the organ, and before it are placed the desks for the musical performers. In the center hangs a magnificent chandelier, eleven feet in diameter, containing seventy-two lamps in three rows, which when lighted add greatly to the beauty and splendor of the place.

In the middle of this chandelier is represented, in plaister of Paris, the rape of Semele by Jupiter, and round the bottom of it is a number of small looking-glasses curiously set: round the rotunda is a convenient seat. Above are sixteen white busts of eminent persons, ancient and modern, standing on carved brackets each between two white vases: a little higher are sixteen oval looking-glasses, ornamented with pentile candlesticks, or a two-armed sconce; if the spectator stands in the centre which is under the great chandelier, he may see himself reflected in all these glasses. Above are fourteen sash windows, with elegant frames finely carved, and crowned with a plume of feathers. The top is a dome, slated on the outside, and painted within in the resemblance of a shell. The roof is so contrived that sounds never vibrate under it; and thus the music is heard to the greatest advantage. Formerly the orchestra was in a space which is now seen at the upper end; but since it was removed, a statue of Apollo in plaister of Paris has been fixed there on a pedestal of wood. For a few seasons after this rotunda was erected, it was distinguished by the fashionable appellation of the umbrella.

This rotunda has lately been enlarged by an additional saloon, which is so jointed to the building that the whole makes but one edifice: a part of the rotunda opposite the



orchestra is laid open for receiving this saloon, and its entrance here is formed and decorated with columns, like those at the front of the orchestra already described. In the roof which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas in a peculiar taste, and in the summit of each is a sky-light divided into ten compartments; the frames are in the Gothic style. Each cupola is adorned with paintings; Apollo, Pan, and the Muses, are in one, and Neptune with the Sea Nymphs in the other; both have rich entablatures, and something like a swelling sofa. Above each cupola is an arch divided into compartments; from the center of each, which is a rich Gothic frame, descends a large chandelier in the form of a basket of flowers. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns for the support of the roof; the architrave consists of a ballustrade; the frieze is enriched with sportive boys, and the entablature supported by termini.

Between these columns are four elegant frames and panels, with two lesser ones at the upper end, originally designed for portraits of the Royal Family; but the death of the late Prince of Wales (who was the patron of these gardens) is supposed to have prevented their being executed, and for some time they remained unfilled. At length, in the year 1760, the ingenious Mr. Hayman was employed to celebrate, with his masterly pencil, some of the most glorious transactions of the late war; and in the year 1761, the first picture was exhibited to view. It represents the surrender of Montreal, in Canada, to the British army, commanded by General Amherst. On a commemorating stone, at one corner of the piece, is this inscription:

POWER EXERTED,  
CONQUEST OBTAINED,  
MERCY SHEWN!  
MDCCLX.

The second represents Britannia, holding in her hand a medallion of his present Majesty, and sitting on the right hand of Neptune in his chariot drawn by sea-horses, who seem to partake in the triumph for the defeat of the French fleet (represented on the back ground) by Sir Edward Hawke, Nov. 10, 1759. The third represents Lord Clive receiving the homage in the Nabob: and the fourth, Britannia distributing laurels to Lord Granby, Lord Albemarle, Lord Townshend, and the Colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The

The entrance into this saloon from the gardens is through a Gothic portal, which is the best entrance, when the candles are lighted, for viewing the whole to advantage, the prospect being extensive and uninterrupted, abounding with variety on every side, and a gay and brilliant company adding a peculiar lustre to the grandeur of the place.

On each side of this entrance, on the inside, are the pictures of their Majesties, in their coronation robes.

Having described those principal objects in the grove which first attract the stranger's attention, we will now take a tour round it, and survey every thing that merits observation.

The first walk, as far as the great room, is paved with Flanders bricks or Dutch clinkers, brought purposely from Holland, to prevent in wet weather the sand or gravel sticking to the feet of the company. In all other places the grove is bounded by gravel-walks, and a considerable number of pavilions or alcoves, ornamented with paintings from the designs of Mr. Hayman and Mr. Hogarth, on subjects admirably adapted to the place; and each pavilion has a table in it that will hold six or eight persons. To give a description of these pavilions, and a list of the paintings in them, we must begin, for the sake of order, with our entrance into the garden. The first is on the left hand, under a Gothic piazza and colonade formed by a range of pillars which stretch along the front of the great room. Another colonade has been lately added, which is extremely convenient in rainy weather, where the company may walk without being exposed to the wet, and enjoy the exhaling fragrance of a shower after sultry weather. The paintings in the pavilions are,

1. Two Mahometans gazing in wonder and astonishment at the many beauties of the place.
2. A shepherd playing on his pipe and decoying a shepherdess into a wood.
3. New-river-head, at Islington, with a family going a walking, a cow milking, and the horns archly fixed over the husband's head.
4. The game of quadrille, and the tea-equipage.
5. Music and singing.
6. Children building houses with cards.
7. A scene in the Mock-Doctor.
8. An archer, and a landscape.
9. The country dancers round the Maypole:

10. Thread my needle.
11. Flying the kire.
12. A story in Pamela, who reveals to the house-keeper her wishes of returning home, while Mr. B. behind a curtain, overhears her sentiments: the bundle under the table, to which she points, contains the cloaths of Mr. B.'s mother, which he presented to her in order to accomplish his lascivious designs.
13. A scene in the Devil to Pay: the characters are Jobson, Nell, and the Conjuror.
14. Children playing at shuttlecock.
15. Hunting the whistle.
16. Another story in Pamela; to understand which we must observe that Mr. B. and Pamela had made up their differences, he had carried her down to his country-seat, and they had mutually appointed a day for their marriage; but Lady Davers, his sister, hearing of it, came down to prevent it; and one evening, while Mr. B. was gone out with some of his friends, Lady Davers took the opportunity of using Pamela extremely ill; who, not liking such treatment, jumped out of the parlour window, and is represented in the painting as flying to the coach, which is waiting without the court-yard, while Lady Davers sends two of her footmen to stop her; but Mr. B.'s gentleman luckily interferes, and threatens to stop them if they stir an inch further.
17. A scene in the Merry Wives of Windsor, where Sir John Falstaff is put into the buck-basket.
18. A sea engagement between the Spaniards and African moors.

Here the paintings end; but the pavilions continue in a sweep which leads to a beautiful piazza and a colonade five hundred feet in length, in the form of a semi-circle, of Gothic architecture, embellished with rays. The entablature consists of a carved frieze with battlements or embrazures over the cornice. In this semi-circle of pavilions are three large ones, called temples; one in the middle, and the others at each end, adorned with a dome, a pedimeur, and a beautiful turret at the top; but the two latter are now converted into portals; one as an entrance into the great room, and the other as a passage to view the cascade, which are directly opposite to each other: however, the middle temple is still a place for the reception of company, and is decorated with a piece of painting, in the Chinese taste, representing Vulcan catching Mars and Venus in a net. This temple is adorned



adorned with wreathed columns and other Gothic ornaments, and formerly there were fixed at the top a sun, stars, pinacles, &c. On each side of this temple the adjoining pavilion is decorated with a painting; that on the right represents the entrance into Vauxhall, with a gentleman and lady coming to it; and that on the left friendship on the grass drinking.

Having traversed this semi-circle, we come to a sweep of pavilions that leads us into the great walk; the last of these is ornamented with a painting representing Black-eyed Susan returning to shore, having been taking leave of her Sweet William, who is on board one of the fleet in the Downs. It is proper to observe, that the boxes in front are decorated with plaistic, wrought in the form of contra circles, and a star.

Returning to the grove, where we shall find the remainder of the boxes and paintings better than those heretofore seen, and beginning at the east end, which is behind the orchestra, and opposite the semi-circle above-mentioned, the pavilions are decorated with the following pieces:

1. Difficult to please.
2. Sliding on the ice.
3. Players on bagpipes and hautboys.
4. A bonfire at Charing-cross, and other rejoicings; the Salisbury stage overturned, &c.
5. The play of blindman's buff.
6. The play of leap-frog.
7. The Wapping landlady, and the tars who are just come ashore.
8. The play of skittles, and the husband upbraided by the wife, who breaks his shin with one of the pins.

Proceeding forward we see another range of pavilions, in a different style, adorned with paintings, forming another side of the quadrangle, which in particular claims the observance of the spectator, by a grand portico in the center, and a marble statue underneath: but we shall begin where we left off, and describe these in their place. In the first pavilion is,

1. The taking of Porto-Bello, in 1740, by the late Admiral Vernon.
2. Mademoiselle Catherina, the famous dwarf.
3. Ladies angling.
4. Bird-nesting.
5. The play at bob-cherry.

6. Falstaff's

6. Falstaff's cowardice detected.

7. The bad family; with the parson coming in to make peace; the husband has the tongs ready lifted up to strike his wife, who is at his feet kneeling and supplicating mercy, and their three children are crying.

8. The good family; the husband is reading; the wife with an infant in her arms, and the other children are listening; the rest are spinning, and the maid is washing the dishes.

9. The taking of the St. Joseph, a Spanish register-ship, in 1742, by Captain Tucker, in the Fowey man of war.

Next is a piazza of five arches, which open into a semicircle of pavilions, with a temple and dome at each end, and the space in front decorated with trees. In the middle of the piazza, which preserves the line and boundary of the grove, is a grand portico, of the Doric order; and under the arch, on a pedestal, is a beautiful marble statue of the famous Mr. Handel, in character of Orpheus playing on his lyre, done by the celebrated Mr. Roubiliac. The genius shewn in this piece of sculpture gave occasion to the following lines:

"Drawn by the fame of these embow'r'd retreats,  
See Orpheus rising from th'Elyfian seats!  
Lost to th'admiring world three thousand years,  
Beneath great Handel's form he re-appears."

In the pediment above is represented St. Cecilia, the goddess of music, playing on the violoncello, which is supported by a Cupid, while another holds before her a piece of music. The figures in this pediment are lead, and the drapery cloth. The remainder of the paintings in this range are,

1. Bird-catching, by a decoy with a whistle and net.
2. The play of see-saw.
3. The fairies dancing on the green by moonlight.
4. The milk-maid's garland, with its usual attendants.
5. The kiss stolen.

Here ends the boundary of the grove on this side; but, turning on the left, we come to a walk that runs along the bottom of the gardens; on each side of this walk are pavilions, and those on the left hand are decorated with the following paintings:

1. A northern chief, with his princess and her favourite swan, placed in a sledge, and drawn on the ice by a horse.
2. The play of hot-cockles.

3. An

3. An old gypsy telling fortunes by the coffee-cups.

4. The cutting of flour, a Christmas gambol [which is by placing a little ball at the top of a cone of flour, into which all are to cut with a knife, and whoever causes the ball to fall from the summit must take it out with their teeth; which is represented in the painting].

5. The play of cricket.

On the opposite side is a row of pavilions, with a Gothic railing in the front of them; and at the extremity of this walk is another entrance into the gardens from the road. At the other end of the walk, adjoining to the Prince's pavilion, is a small semi-circle of pavilions, defended in front by a Gothic railing, and ornamented in the center and at each end with Gothic temples; in both the latter are fine glass chandeliers and lamps; the former is ornamented in front with a portico, and the top with a Gothic tower, and a handsome turret.

In all these pavilions the music is very distinctly heard, and from most of them are prospects of the noble villas and other agreeable objects.

Having finished our description of the grove, and every part of its ornaments, we will now take a survey of the other parts of the garden.

From the upper end of the walk last described, where we concluded the list of the paintings, we may see a long narrow vista that runs to the top of the garden; this is called the Druid's or lover's walk, and on both sides of it are rows of lofty trees, which, meeting at the top, and interchanging their boughs, form a delightful verdant canopy. Among these trees build a number of fine singing-birds, such as nightingales, blackbirds, thrushes, &c whose sweet harmony adds a peculiar pleasure to this rural scene.

This walk is very agreeable to all whose minds are adapted to contemplation; it seems devoted to Solitude and the votaries that court her shrine; and it must be confessed, that there is certainly something in the amiable simplicity of unadorned nature, that spreads over the mind a more noble sort of tranquillity, and a greater sensation of pleasure, than can be raised from the nicer scenes of art:

“ Here simple Nature's hand, with noble grace,  
Diffuses artless beauties o'er the place.”

This walk, in the evening, is dark, which renders it more agreeable to those minds, who love to enjoy the full scope of  
imagination,



imagination, to listen to the distant music in the orchestra, and view the lamps glittering through the trees.

Returning to the grove, and placing ourselves near the statue of Handel, we may by looking up the garden behold a noble vista, which is called the grand south walk, of the same size as that seen at our first entrance, and running parallel with it. This vista is formed by lofty trees on each side; but a peculiar air of grandeur is added to it by three splendid triumphal arches: the prospect is terminated by a large and fine painting of the ruins of Palmyra, which has deceived many strangers, and induced them at first sight to imagine they really saw a pile of ruins at some distance: the triumphal arches conduce greatly towards this deception, as they confine the prospect to the painting only, and seem like an entrance to a nearer view of those decayed structures of ancient grandeur. The arches are made of wood, covered with canvas, on which the columns are painted; and above is a double pediment, enriched with figures, &c. On each side of the grand arch is a small one heightened by a balustrade and other ornaments.

Near the center of the garden is a cross gravel-walk, formed by stately trees on each side. On the right hand it is terminated by the trees, which shade the lover's walk; and at the extremity, on the left, is a beautiful landscape painting of ruins and running water, which with great justice to the artist is reckoned a master-piece.

From our situation to view this painting is another gravel-walk that leads up the garden, formed on the right side by a wilderness, and on the left by rural downs, as they are termed, in the form of a long square, fenced by a net, with several little eminences in it after the manner of a Roman camp. There are likewise several bushes, from under which a few years ago subterraneous musical sounds were heard, called by some the fairy music; hence they acquired the appellation of musical bushes, which no doubt put many people in mind of the vocal forest, or that imaginary being called the genius of the wood; but the natural damp of the earth being found prejudicial to the instruments, this romantic entertainment has ceased. The downs are covered with turf, and pleasingly interspersed with cypress, fir, yew, cedar, and tulip trees. On one of the eminences is a statue of our great poet Milton, nearly surrounded with bushes, and seated on a rock, in an attitude listening to soft music, as described by himself in his *Il Penseroso*:

—“Hail

It would be endless to attempt a description of every object in these celebrated gardens. In a word, they are justly esteemed for many beautiful and extraordinary productions of both art and nature; and it might be said that they seem a strong representation of the famed elysium, on which the ancient poets have lavished so many encomiums.

“Enchanting scene! here Eden's bloom revives,  
And teeming nature in thy valley thrives.  
The gloomy thickets, and the opening glade,  
The arch magnific, and the clear cascade,  
Whose crystal sheets in dazzling eddies play,  
Pierc'd with th' effulgence of an inward ray,  
Feast the fond sight with beauty unconfin'd,  
And open endless pleasures to the mind!  
How gay the garden, how serene each bow'r,  
Where tranquil thought enjoys the blissful hour!  
Lo! nature, here, and art, for ever vie;  
As art the mind, so nature charms the eye!”

In a dark night the illuminations are very beautiful, and cannot fail to surprize and delight every susceptible spectator. But in a moon-light night there is something more peculiarly pleasing, which so strongly affects the imagination, that it almost instils an idea of enchantment. Conception, however, in this case, is far better than any attempt to description; for the latter might fall short of truth, and yet appear to the reader like ridiculous exaggeration.

When the music is finished, great numbers of the company retire to the pavilions to supper, and some are attended with French horns and other music. A curious and contemplative spectator may at this time enjoy a particular pleasure in walking round the grove, and surveying the brilliant guests; the multitude of groups varying in figure, age, dress, attitude, and the visible disparity of their humours, might form an excellent school of painting: and so many of our lovely countrywomen visit these blissful bowers, that were Zeuxis again to attempt the picture of Venus, it is from hence, and not from Greece, that he would borrow his image of perfect beauty. Nothing is wanting that can contribute towards the convenience of this entertainment; every thing is served in the best manner, and with the greatest readiness.

Here it may not be amiss to subjoin an account of the provisions as they are sold in the gardens.

Burgundy,

—“Hail, thou goddess, sage and holy,  
Hail, divinest Melancholy! —

— Me, goddess, bring  
To arched walks of twilight groves,  
And shadows brown that sylvan loves  
Of pine, or monumental oak,  
Where the rude axe with heaved stroke  
Was never heard the nymphs to daunt,  
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt,  
There in close covert —

— Hide me. —  
And let some strange mysterious dream  
Wave at his wings in æry stream  
Of lively portraiture displayed,  
Softly on my eye-lids laid:  
And, as I wake, sweet music breathe  
Above, about, or underneath,  
Sent by some spirit to mortals good,  
Or the unseen genius of the wood. —

— May at last my weary age  
Find out the peaceful hermitage,  
The hairy gown and mossy cell,  
Where I may sit and nightly spell  
Of every star that heaven doth shew,  
And every herb that sips the dew;  
Till old experience do attain  
To something like prophetic strain.  
These pleasures, Melancholy, give,  
And I with thee will chuse to live.”

At the upper end of these downs is a gravel-walk, formed on each side by lofty trees, which runs across the gardens, and terminates them this way.

In this walk is a beautiful prospect of a fine meadow, in which the obelisk stands. This prospect is made by the trees being opposite the grand walk (which runs from the entrance into the gardens), and a ha-ha is formed in the ditch to prevent the company going into the field. At each end of this walk is a beautiful painting; one is a building with a scaffold and a ladder before it, which has often deceived the eye very agreeably; the other is a view in a Chinese garden.

The principal part of all these charming walks form the boundaries of wildernesses composed of trees which shoot to a great height, and are all inclosed with a beautiful espalier somewhat in the Chinese taste.

It

	s.	d.
Burgundy, a bottle	6	0
Champagne	8	0
Frontinac	6	0
Claret	5	0
Old Hock, with or without sugar	5	0
Two pound of ice	0	6
Rhenish and sugar	2	6
Mountain	2	6
Red Port	2	0
Sherry	2	0
Cyder	1	0
Table-beer, a quart mug	0	4
A chicken	2	6
A dish of ham	1	0
A dish of beef	1	0
Sallad	0	6
A cruet of oil	0	4
Orange or lemon	0	3
Sugar for a bottle	0	6
Ditto for a pint	0	3
A slice of bread	0	1
Ditto of butter	0	2
Ditto of cheese	0	2
A tart	1	0
A custard	0	4
A cheesecake	0	4
A heart-cake	0	2
A Shrewsbury cake	0	2
A quart of arrack	8	0

UXBRIDGE, a town in Middlesex, in the road from London to Oxford, from the first of which it is distant eighteen miles and a half. Though it is entirely independent, and is governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four headboroughs, it is only a hamlet to Great Hillington. The river Coln runs through it in two streams, full of trout, eels, and other fish, and over the main stream is a stone bridge that leads into Buckinghamshire. The church, or rather chapel, was built in the reign of Henry VI. This town hath many good inns, and is particularly distinguished by the whiteness of the bread, particularly their rolls. There are many corn-mills at a small distance, and a considerable number of waggon-loads of meal are carried from thence every week to London. Uxbridge gives the title of

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Earl



Earl to the noble family of Paget, and is famous for a treaty carried on here between Charles I. and the parliament in the year 1644. Near Uxbridge are the remains of an ancient camp, which is supposed to be British.

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**WALTHAM ABBEY**, a village in Essex, on the east side of the river Lea, which here dividing, incloses some islands with fine meadows, and parts it from Waltham Cross. The abbey from whence it took its name, was built in honour of the holy cross, by Harold son to Earl Godwin, to whom Edward the Confessor gave the village; and this abbey Harold endowed with West Waltham, now called Waltham Cross, and sixteen other manors. Its abbots, who were mitred, and had the twentieth place in parliament, lived in a most splendid, but hospitable manner, and were frequently visited by Henry III. when he was reduced, and obliged to carry his family about for a dinner. The abbey was, at its dissolution, bestowed by King Henry VIII. on Sir Anthony Denny, his groom of the stole, whose grandson afterwards employing workmen to convert it into a seat for himself, they are said to have dug up the corpse of Harold, who, after being slain in battle against William the Conqueror, was at his mother's request, by the Conqueror's consent, interred in the abbey.

This is now, or was lately, the seat of — Jones, Esq; The gardens belonging to the house were some years since much admired; but since the taste for inclosed gardens has been condemned, they have been little frequented, unless by some curious persons, to see the fine tulip-tree that grows in a grass plot near the house.

**WALTHAM CROSS**, also called West Waltham, is a post and market town on the west side of the river Lea, in Middlesex, in the road to Ware, twelve measured miles from London. It takes its distinguishing epithet from the cross built there by Edward I. in honour of his beloved Queen Eleanor, whose corps in its way from Lincolnshire to London rested here. It is a noble edifice and round it were several effigies, with not only the arms of England, but also Castille, Leon, Poictou, &c. which are now greatly defaced.

**WALHAM**, a village near Fulham, where are some genteel houses and good gardens.

**WALTHAMSTOW**, a village in Essex, situated on the river Lea, contiguous to Low-Layton. Here are three manors,



manors, Walthamstow Tony or High-hall, Walthamstow Frances or Low-hall, which was the manor of the late J. Conyers, Esq; and the manor of the rectory, which once belonged to Trinity-abbey in London.

In this parish are several ancient seats, and handsome houses, belonging to persons of distinction, the most remarkable of which was that of Higham-hall, pleasantly situated upon Higham-hill, a rising ground, about half a mile north from Clay-street, just above the river Lea, overlooking the counties of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, and commanding a most delightful and extensive prospect. It has been a magnificent and spacious fabric, and in ancient times, when the Lords resided upon their royalties, no place could be more admirably situated than this mansion, erected at the top of the hill of Higham, and having within its view the whole extent of its jurisdiction: but there are now hardly any traces of its ancient grandeur remaining.

The church of Walthamstow, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a large edifice, situated upon a hill, and consists of three aisles: that on the north side built by Sir George Monox, Knt. Alderman, and Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Henry VIII. is called Monox's aisle; that on south side bears the name of Thorne's aisle, from a citizen and merchant-taylor of that name, who was probably at the expence of building it. In this church are a great number of monuments.

Before the communion-table within the rails, is a piece of marble over the body of Doctor Pierse, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

On leaving the altar there is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Stanley, Knt. second son to the Earl of Derby, on which there is the effigy of a lady on her knees: besides which there are many others.

WALTON, a village in Surry, situated on the Thames, opposite to Shepperton, in Middlesex. Here are the remains of an ancient camp consisting of about twelve acres of land, supposed to have been a work of the Romans; and from this village runs a vallum, or rampart of earth, with a trench as far as St. George's Hill in this parish. It is said, that Middlesex once joined to this town, till, about 300 years ago, the old current of the Thames was changed by an inundation, and a church destroyed by the waves.

At this place is a very curious bridge over the Thames, erected by the public-spirited Samuel Decker, Esq; who

lived in this town, and who, applying to parliament for that purpose, obtained in the year 1747, an act to empower him to erect a bridge there, and this admirable structure was completed in August 1750.

It consists of only four stone piers, between which are three large truss arches of beams and joists of wood, strongly bound together with mortises, iron pins, and cramps. Under these three arches the water constantly runs; besides which there are five other arches of brick-work on each side, to render the ascent and descent the more easy: but there is seldom water under any of them, except in great floods; and four of them on the Middlesex side are stopped up, they being on high ground above the reach of the floods.

The middle arch, when viewed by the river side, affords an agreeable prospect of the country, beautifully diversified with wood and water, which is seen through it to a considerable distance. The prodigious compass of this great arch to a person below, occasions a very uncommon sensation of awe and surprize: and his astonishment and attention are encreased, when he proceeds to take notice, that all the timbers are in a falling position; for there is not one upright piece to be discovered; and at the same time considers the very small dimensions of the piers by which the whole is supported.

In passing over this bridge, when you have proceeded past the brick-work, the vacant interstices between the timbers yield, at every step, a variety of prospects, which, at the center, are seen to a still greater advantage. But though each side is well secured by the timber and rails, to the height of eight feet; yet as it affords only a parapet of wide lattice-work, and the apertures seem, even to the eye, large enough to admit the passage of any person to go through, provided he climbs, or is lifted up; and as the water is seen through every opening at a great depth below, those unused to such views cannot approach the side without some apprehensions.

It would, indeed, have been easy to have closed these openings between the braces and rails with boards; but they are purposely left open to admit a free passage for the air, in order to keep the timbers the more sound, and that the least decay may be the more easily perceived and repaired.

From this admirable bridge the nobility and gentry in this neighbourhood find a very agreeable benefit, especially as the ferries are dilatory, dangerous, and at times impassable; and its being erected has caused the roads thereabouts, in  
both

both counties, especially on the Surry side, to be greatly improved.

**WANDSWORTH**, a village in Surry, situated between Battersea and Putney, is said to obtain its name from the river Wandle, which passes through it, under a bridge called the *finch of the country*, into the Thames. Here are several handsome houses belonging to the gentry and citizens of London.

**WANSTED**, a village in Essex, adjoining to Woodford, and separated from Barking parish by the river Roding. There are in this place and its neighbourhood several fine seats of the nobility, gentry, and wealthy citizens; but their lustre is greatly eclipsed by Wansted-house, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Tilney. This noble seat was prepared by Sir Josiah Child, his Lordship's grandfather, who added to the advantage of a fine situation, a vast number of rows of trees, planted in avenues and vistas leading up to the spot of ground where the old house stood. The late Lord, before he was ennobled, laid out the most spacious pieces of ground in gardens that are to be seen in this part of England. The green-house is a very superb building, furnished with stoves and artificial places for heat, from an apartment which has a bagnio, and other conveniences, that render it both useful and pleasant.

The house was built since these gardens were finished, and is a magnificent edifice 260 feet in length, and 70 in depth, fronted with Portland stone, which, where it is not discoloured by the smoke, as in London, grows whiter and whiter, the longer it is exposed to the open air.

The fore-front of the house has a long vista that reaches to the great road at Leighton Stone, and from the back front facing the gardens is an easy descent that leads to the terrace, and affords a most beautiful prospect of the river, which is formed into canals; and beyond it the walks and wildernesses extend to a great distance, rising up the hill, as they sloped downwards before; so that the sight is lost in the woods, and the whole country, as far as the eye can reach, appears one continued garden.

The house was built by the late Earl of Tilney, and designed by Col. Campbell, and is certainly one of the noblest houses not only near London, but in the kingdom: it consists of two stories, the stare and ground story. This latter is the basement, into which you enter by a door in the middle underneath the grand entrance, which is a noble por-



tico of six Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment in which are the arms of this nobleman. Under this is the landing-place from a double stone stair-case, which leads to the grand hall. This room is 53 feet long by 45 broad.

The cieling represents Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night.

Over the chimney, Mr. Kent, the painter.

Three pictures by Casali, the subjects, Coriolanus, Por-  
senna, and Pompey taking leave of his family.

Two antique statues of Agrippina and Domitian.

Four statues of Poetry, Painting, Music, and Architec-  
ture.

Four vases.

The door-cases of this room are plain, and but little  
carved, though in a good style. The chimney-piece heavy.

Dining-room, 27 feet square.

Over the doors, St. Francis and a Madona.

Over the chimney, a ruin.

Portraits of Earl of Tilney.

His Lady.

Sir Josiah Child.

His Lady.

His brother.

His sister.

Drawing-room, 27 feet square.

Over the doors, a Magdalen, and Herodias.

Over the chimney, a Madona.

Bedchamber, 24 feet by 20.

Five views.

Light Closet.

Three Madonas.

Another light Closet.

A Turkish lady.

Conversation, by Hogarth, in which are introduced the  
late Earl, his Lady, their children, tenants, &c.

Scenes of the Italian comedy, two pictures, and some  
others.

These rooms form the front line to the left of the hall.

The suite of apartments to the right of the hall con-  
sists of

A Dining-room, 25 feet square.

The painting on the cieling represents the Seasons.

The

The other pictures are,  
Lord Chief Justice Glyn and his family, by Sir P. Lely.  
Holy family.

Three landscapes.

Drawing-room, 30 feet by 25.

The cieling painted, the subject Jupiter and Semele.

Three flower-pieces, by Baptist.

The room hung with tapestry, the subject Darius and Alexander.

The chimney-piece in this room is elegant, an eagle taking up a snake, in white marble, is let into the center of it.

Bedchamber, 25 feet by 22.

Apollo and Narcissus

Satyrs

Cupid, over the chimney.

} Over the doors.

Ball-room.

This room is 75 feet by 27, and runs the whole breadth of the house; it is very elegantly fitted up with gilded ornaments of all kinds, and hung with tapestry, the subjects of which are Telemachus and Calypso.

Over the chimney, Portia, by Skalken.

State bedchamber, 27 feet by 22.

Venus sleeping

Adonis sleeping

} Over the doors.

Venus and Psyche, over the chimney.

Diana and Endymion.

Dressing-room, 27 feet by 25.

It is hung with tapestry.

Four landscapes.

Anti-chamber 40 feet by 27.

Hung with tapestry.

Seven pictures of ruins.

This room is ornamented with a curious cabinet, an elegant chimney-piece of white marble, and marble tables.

Saloon, 30 feet square.

The chimney-piece of white marble; over it, Pandora, by Nollkins.

Three statues, Apollo antique.

Flora,

Bacchus,

} Wilton.

Dining-room, 40 feet by 27.

Three pictures painted by Casali, viz.

Alexander directing Apelles to paint Campaspe.

The continence of Scipio.

Sophonisba

Sophonisba taking poison.

Two landscapes.

Three ruins.

Drawing-room, 27 feet square.

Over the chimney, Angelica and Medoro, by Casali.

Bedchamber, 27 feet by 21,

Hung with crimson velvet, the bed the same, and lined with an Indian satin, white, trailed with coloured flowers.

A picture of ruins.

Dressing-room, 26 feet by 18, hung with crimson velvet.

A picture, by Nollkins.

Under the hall is a very noble arcade, out of which is a common dining-parlour, 40 feet by 35, from whence we enter a breakfast-room, 30 feet by 25, ornamented with prints by the most eminent masters, pasted on a pale yellow-coloured paper, with engraved borders, and disposed in a manner which displays great taste.

Before this house is an octangular basin, which seems equal to the length of the front: here are no wings, though it seems probable it was the original design of the architect. On each side, as you approach the house, are two marble statues of Hercules and Venus, with obelisks and vases alternately placed, which makes some atonement for the defect just mentioned. The garden front has no portico, but a pediment with a bas relief supported by six three-quarter columns. In the garden is a curious grotto.

The parish church has been lately rebuilt, chiefly by the liberality of Sir Richard Child, Bart. Lord Viscount Castlemain; and in the chancel is a very superb monument for Sir Josiah Child, whose statue in white marble stands pointing downward to the inscription. Underneath lies the figure of Bernard, his second son; and on each side sits a woman, veiled, one leaning her head upon her hand, and the other closing her hands and wringing them. There are also several boys in mourning postures, and one expressing the vanity of life by blowing up a bubble.

WARE, a town in Hertfordshire, situated on the river Lea, twenty-two miles from London. As this town lies low, and upon a level with the river, it was drowned in the year 1408, by floods from the neighbouring park and other uplands; and dikes and weirs being made in its river to preserve it from the like inundations, Camden supposes, that it from thence acquired the name of Ware.

The



The town consists of one street about a mile long with several back streets and lanes well inhabited. The church is large, built in the form of a cross, and has a handsome gallery erected by the Governors of Christ-Church-Hospital in London, but the school which was formerly for the younger children of that hospital is removed to Hertford, which is thought to enjoy a purer air.

The plenty of water about this town gave rise to that admirable project of cutting a channel from hence, for conveying the New River to London. Here is a very considerable market for corn; and so great is the malt trade here, and in the neighbourhood, that 5000 quarters of malt and other corn are frequently sent in a week to London, by the barges, which return with coals. Here is a school for the younger children of Christ's Hospital in London, a charity-school, and six or seven alms-houses; and at the Bull-Inn was a great bed much visited by travellers, it being twelve feet square, and said to hold twenty people.

The heir of the late Thomas Byde, Esq; lord of the manor, has a house pleasantly situated in the park, with an ascent on every side; and, among other improvements, is a vineyard, and a canal cut from the Rib, which turns that stream along the south side of the park.

**WATFORD**, a market-town in Hertfordshire, on the east side of Cassiobury, and seventeen miles from London, is situated upon the Colne, where it has two streams that run separately to Rickmansworth. The town is very long, but consists of only one street, which is extremely dirty in winter; and the waters of the river at the entrance into the town, were frequently so much swelled by floods as to be impassable: but in the year 1750, the road at the entrance of Watford was raised by a voluntary contribution; by which means the river is now confined within its proper bounds. In the church are several handsome monuments. There are also a free-school, and several alms-houses belonging to the town.

**WESTERHAM**, or **WESTRAM**, a neat well-built market town, on the western borders of Kent, situated about eight miles to the west of Sevenoaks. Near this place, a very noble seat was begun to be built by a private gentleman; but it was finished by the late Earl of Jersey, and called Squirries. The house stands on a small eminence with respect to the front; but on the back of the edifice the ground rises very high, and is divided into several steep slopes. Near the house are some woods, through which are cut several ridings. On the  
other

other side of the hill behind the house arise nine springs, which, uniting their streams, form the river Dart, or Darent.

Westerham is celebrated for being the birth-place of that eminent defender of civil and religious liberty, Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester. It was here also that General Wolfe was born; he lies buried in the parish-church; and on the monument erected to his memory is the following inscription:

" James,  
Son of Colonel Edward Wolfe, and  
Henrietta his wife,  
Was born in this parish, January 2, 1727;  
And died in America, Sept. 13, 1759,  
Conqueror of Quebec.

While George in sorrow bows his laurell'd head,  
And bids the artist grace the soldier dead;  
We raise no sculptur'd trophy to thy name,  
Brave youth! the fairest in the lists of fame:  
Proud of thy birth, we boast th' auspicious year;  
Struck with thy fall, we shed the general tear;  
With humble grief inscribe one artless stone,  
And with thy matchless honours date our own."

WEST HAM, a pleasant village, about a mile from Stratford, in the Essex road, thus named from another Ham on the east called East Ham. Here are the country-houses of several wealthy citizens.

WEYERIDGE, a village in Surry, four miles south-west of Hampton Court, took its name from a bridge formerly erected here over the river Wey. About this village are several fine seats, particularly those of the Duke of Newcastle, and the Earl of Portmore. The latter was beautified by the Countess of Dorchester, in the reign of King James II. and has a fine walk of acacia-trees, which when first planted were esteemed great curiosities. Among the advantages of the other, is a noble terrace walk, raised so high above the neighbouring ground, as to afford a fine prospect of the country and the river. For some farther account of both these seats, see OATLANDS and HAM FARM.

WIMBLEDON, a village in Surry, three miles from Putney, celebrated in History for a bloody battle fought here in the 6th century, between Chevlene, King of the West-Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent. The manor was the property of the late Duchess of Marlborough, who built a fine house here,

here, and left it to her grandson, John Spencer, Esq; whose son, the present Earl Spencer, resides in it during the greatest part of the summer months. Near it is a large common where his Majesty often reviews such regiments as are quartered near London; and along the sides of the heath the opulent citizens of London have several good villas.

WINDSOR, so called from its winding shore, is a pleasant and well-inhabited borough, twenty-three miles from London, agreeably situated on the south bank of the Thames, in the midst of delightful vallies. Its church is a spacious ancient building, situated in the High-street of the town, in which is also the town-house, a neat regular edifice built in 1686, and supported with columns and arches of Portland-stone; at the north end is placed in a niche the statue of Queen Anne, in her royal robes, with the globe and other regalia; and underneath, in the frieze of the entablature of the lesser columns and arches, is the following inscription in gold letters:

Anno Regni VI<sup>o</sup>.

Dom. 1707.

Arte tua, sculptor, non est imitabilis ANNA;

ANNÆ vis similem sculpere? sculpe Deam.

S. Chapman, Prætor.

And in another niche on the south side is the statue of Prince George of Denmark, her Majesty's royal consort, in a Roman military habit, and underneath is the following inscription:

Serenissimo Principi

GEORGIO Principi Daniæ,

Heroi omni sæculo venerando,

Christophorus Wren, Arm.

Posuit. MDCCXIII.

In the area, underneath the town-hall, the market is kept every Saturday, and is plentifully supplied with corn, meat, fish, and all other provisions. The town has been lately paved and lighted by act of Parliament.

Besides the castle, the chief ornament of the place, many gentlemen of fortune and family constantly reside in the town and its neighbourhood. The Duke of St. Alban's has a handsome large house on the east part of the town, with pleasant gardens that extend to the park; and at the south side of the town is Sir Edward Walpole's house, a neat regular edifice, with large gardens beautifully laid out and designed; where Marshal Belleisle resided for some time while a prisoner in England.

WINDSOR



**WINDSOR CASTLE**, the most delightful palace of our Sovereigns, was first built by William the Conqueror soon after his being established on the throne of this kingdom, on account of its pleasant and healthful situation, and as a place of security; it was greatly improved by Henry I. who added many additional buildings, and surrounded the whole with a strong wall. Our succeeding Monarchs resided in the same Castle, till King Edward III. caused the ancient building to be taken down; erected the present stately castle, and St. George's chapel; inclosed the whole with a strong wall or rampart of stone, and instituted the most noble order of the garter.

It may be proper to observe, that William of Wickham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, was principally employed by Edward III. in building this castle; and when he had finished it, he caused this doubtful sentence to be cut on one of the towers:

THIS MADE WICKHAM.

Which being reported to the King, as if that Prelate had assumed to himself the honour of building this castle, that Bishop would probably have fallen under his Majesty's displeasure, had he not readily assured his Royal Master, that he meant it only as an acknowledgment, that this building had *made him great* in the favour of his Prince; and had occasioned his being raised to his present high station.

Great additions were in succeeding times made to the castle by several of our Monarchs, particularly by Edward IV. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Elizabeth, and Charles II. This last Prince, soon after the Restoration, entirely repaired the castle; and, though it had suffered greatly by plunder and rapine, in the preceding times of national disorder, he restored it to its ancient splendor. As that Prince usually kept his court there during the summer-season, he spared no expence in rendering it worthy the royal residence; he entirely changed the face of the upper court; he enlarged the windows, and made them regular, richly furnished the royal apartments, and had them decorated with large and beautiful paintings, and erected a large magazine of arms.

In short, King Charles II. left little to be done to the castle, except some additional paintings in the apartments, which were added by his successors James II. and William III. in whose reign the whole was completed.

This stately and venerable castle is divided into two courts

or wards, with a large round tower between them called the middle ward, it being formerly separated from the lower ward by a strong wall and draw-bridge. The whole contains above twelve acres of land, and has many towers and batteries for its defence; but length of time has abated their strength, and the happy union that subsists between the Prince and people, has made it unnecessary to keep these fortifications in perfect repair.

The castle is situated upon a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent, and enjoys a most delightful prospect around it: in the front is a wide and extensive vale, adorned with corn-fields and meadows, with groves on either side, and the calm smooth water of the Thames running through it, and behind it are every where hills covered with woods, as if dedicated by nature for game and hunting.

On the declivity of the hill is a fine terrace faced with a rampart of free-stone, 1870 feet in length. This may justly be said to be one of the noblest walks in Europe, both with respect to the strength and grandeur of the building, and the fine and extensive prospect over the Thames of the adjacent country on every side, where, from the variety of fine villas scattered about, nature and art seem to vie with each other in beauty.

From this terrace you enter a beautiful park, which surrounds the palace, and is called the little or house park, to distinguish it from another adjoining, which is of a much larger extent. This little park is four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a brick-wall. The turf is of the most beautiful green, and is adorned with many shady walks, especially that called Queen Elizabeth's, which on the summer evenings is frequented by the best company. A fine plain on the top of the hill was made level for bowling in the reign of King Charles II. and from hence is the like extended prospect over the Thames, and the same beautiful and well-cultivated country. The park is well stocked with deer and other game, and the keeper's lodge at the farther end is a delightful habitation.

But to return to the castle. In the upper court is a spacious and regular square, containing on the north side the royal apartments, and St. George's chapel and hall; on the south and the east sides are the royal apartments, those of the Prince of Wales, and the great officers of state; and in the centre of the area is an equestrian statue in copper of King Charles II. in the habit of one of the Cæsars, standing on a  
T marble

marble pedestal, adorned with various kinds of fruit, fish, shipping, and other ornaments. On the east side is the following inscription on a shield:

“ CAROLO SECUNDO,  
Regum optimo,  
Domino suo clementissimo,  
Tobias Rustat  
Hanc effigiem humilime  
Dedit et dedicavit,  
Anno Domini MDCLXXX.”

The round tower, which forms the west side of this upper court, contains the Governor's apartments. It is built on the highest part of the mount, and there is an ascent to it by a large flight of stone steps: these apartments are spacious and noble, and among the rest is a guard room, or magazine of arms. King Charles II. began to face this mount with brick, but only completed that part next the court.

The lower court is larger than the other, and is in a manner divided into two parts by St. George's chapel, which stands in the centre. On the north, or inner side, are the several houses and apartments of the Dean and Canons of St. George's chapel, with those of the Minor Canons, Clerks, and other officers; and on the south and west sides of the outer part, are the houses of the poor Knights of Windsor. In this court are also several towers belonging to the officers of the Crown, when the Court is at Windsor, and to the officers of the Order of the Garter.

The royal apartments are on the north side of the upper court, and are usually termed the Star-building, from a star and garter in gold in the middle of the structure, on the outside next the terrace.

The entrance into the apartments is through a handsome vestibule, supported by columns of the Ionic order, with some antique bustos in several niches; from hence you proceed to the great stair-case, which is finely painted with several fabulous stories from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. In the dome Phaeton is represented desiring Apollo to grant him leave to drive the chariot of the sun; in large compartments on the stair-case are the transformation of Phaeton's sisters into poplar-trees, with this inscription, *Magnis tamen excidit ausis*; and Cycnus changed into a swan. In several parts of the cieling are represented the signs of the zodiac supported by the winds, with baskets of flowers beautifully disposed: at the  
corners



corners are the four elements, each expressed by a variety of figures. Aurora is also represented with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horses. In several parts of the stair-case are the figures of Music, Painting, and the other sciences. The whole is beautifully disposed, and heightened with gold; and from this stair-case you have a view of the back-stairs painted with the story of Meleager and Atalanta.

Having ascended the stair-case, you enter first into the Queen's guard-chamber, which is completely furnished with guns, pistols, bayonets, pikes, swords, &c. beautifully ranged and disposed into various forms, as the star and garter, the royal cypher, and other ornaments. On the cieling is Britannia in the person of Queen Catharine of Portugal, consort to King Charles II. seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, with the four grand divisions of the earth, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, attended by deities, making their several offerings. On the outer part of this beautiful group are the signs of the zodiac; and in different parts of the cieling are Minerva, Mars, Venus, and other heathen deities, with Zephyrs, Cupids, and other embellishments, properly disposed: over the chimney is a portrait of Prince George of Denmark, on horseback, by Dahl; with a view of shipping, by Vandeveld.

You next enter the Queen's presence-chamber, where Queen Catharine is represented, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other virtues: she is under a curtain spread by Time, and supported by Zephyrs, while Fame sounds the happiness of Britain; below, Justice is driving away Envy, Sedition, and other evil genii. The room is hung with tapestry, containing the history of the beheading of St. Paul, and the persecution of the primitive Christians; and adorned with the pictures of Judith and Holofernes, by Guido Reni; a Magdalen, by Sir Peter Lely; and a Prometheus, by young Palma.

On entering the Queen's audience-chamber, you see the cieling painted with Britannia in the person of Queen Catharine, in a car drawn by swans to the temple of Virtue, attended by Flora, Ceres, Pomona, &c. with other decorations heightened with gold. The canopy is of fine English velvet, set up by Queen Anne; and the tapestry was made at Coblentz, in Germany, and presented to King Henry VIII. The pictures hung up in this room, are, a Magdalen

by moon-light, by Carracci; St. Stephen stoned, by Rotterman; and Judith and Holofernes, by Guido Reni.

On the cieling of the ball-room King Charles II. is represented giving freedom to Europe, by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda; on the shield of Perseus is inscribed *Perseus Britannicus*, and over the head of Andromeda is wrote *Europa Liberata*; and Mars, attended by the celestial deities, offers the olive-branch. On the coving of this chamber is the story of Perseus and Andromeda, the four seasons, and the signs of the zodiac, the whole heightened with gold. The tapestry, which was made at Brussels, and set up by King Charles II. represents the four seasons of the year; and the room is adorned with the following pictures: the Roman Charity, after Tintoret; Duns Scotus, by Spagnoletto; a Madona, by Titian; Fame, by Palmegiani; the Arts and Sciences, also by Palmegiani; and Pan and Syrinx, by Stanick.

The next room you enter is the Queen's drawing-room, where on the cieling is painted the Assembly of the Gods and Goddeses, the whole intermixed with Cupids, flowers, &c. and heightened with gold. The room is hung with tapestry, representing the twelve months of the year, and adorned with the pictures of Lot and his daughters, after Angelo; Lady Digby, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, by Vandyke; a sleeping Venus, by Poussin; a family in the characters of Mark Anthony and Cleopatra, by De Bray; a Spanish family, after Titian; and a flower-piece, by Varelst.

In the Queen's bed-chamber, the bed of state is rich flowered velvet, made in Spitalfields, by order of Queen Anne; and the tapestry, which represents the harvest-season, was also made at London, by Poyntz. The cieling is painted with the story of Diana and Endymion, and the room is adorned with the pictures of the Holy family, by Raphael; Herod's cruelty, by Giulio Romano; and Judith and Holofernes, by Guido.

The next is the room of Beauties, so named from the portraits of the most celebrated beauties in the reign of King Charles II. they are fourteen in number, viz. Lady Ossory, the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Cleveland, Lady Gramont, the Countess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Richmond, Lady Biron, Mrs. Middleton, Lady Denham and her sister, Lady Rochester, Lady Sunderland, Mrs. Dawson, and Mrs. Knott. These are all original

ginal paintings, drawn to great perfection by Sir Peter Lely.

In the Queen's dressing-room are the following portraits: Queen Henrietta Maria, wife to King Charles I. Queen Mary, when a child, and Queen Catharine; these three are all done by Vandyke: the Duchess of York, mother to Queen Mary and Queen Anne, by Sir Peter Lely.

In this room is a closet wherein are several paintings, and in particular a portrait of the Countess of Desmond, who is said to have lived to within a few days of an hundred and fifty years of age; also a portrait of Erasmus, and other learned men. In this closet is likewise the banner of France, annually delivered on the second of August by the Duke of Marlborough, by which he holds Blenheim-house, built at Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, in the reign of Queen Anne, as a national reward to that great General for his many glorious victories over the French.

You are next conducted into Queen Elizabeth's or the picture gallery, which is richly adorned with the following paintings: King James I. and his Queen, whole lengths, by Vansomer; Rome in flames, by Giulio Romano; a Roman family, by Titian; the Holy family, after Raphael; Judith and Holofernes, by Tintoret; a night-piece, by Skalkin; the pool of Bethesda, by Tintoret; a portrait of Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the wise men making their offerings to Christ, by Paulo Veronese; two usurers, an admired piece, by the famous blacksmith of Antwerp; Perseus and Andromeda, by Schiavone; Aretine and Titian, by Titian; the Duke of Gloucester, a whole length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Prince George of Denmark, a whole length, by Dahl; King Henry VIII. by Hans Holbein; Vandanelli, an Italian statuary, by Correggio; the founders of different orders in the Romish church, by Titian and Rembrandt; a rural piece in low life, by Bassano; a fowl-piece, by Varelst; the battle of Spurs, near Terevaen, in France, in 1513, by Hans Holbein; two views of Windsor-castle, by Wolterman; and two Italian markets, by Michael Angelo. In this room is also a curious amber cabinet, presented by the King of Prussia to Queen Caroline.

There is here likewise Queen Caroline's china-closet, filled with a great variety of curious china, elegantly disposed; and the whole room is finely gilt and ornamented: over the chimney are the pictures of Prince Arthur, and his two sisters, the children of King Henry VII. by Holbein;



and in this closet is also a fine amber cabinet, presented to Queen Anne by Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, and Plenipotentiary at the congress of Utrecht.

From this gallery a return is made to the King's closet, the cieling of which is adorned with the story of Jupiter and Leda. Among the curiosities in this room is a large frame of needle-work, said to be wrought by Mary, Queen of Scots, while a prisoner in Fotheringhay castle; among other figures, she herself is represented supplicating for justice before the Virgin Mary, with her son, afterwards K. James I. standing by her; in a scroll is worked these words, *Sapientiam amavi et exquisivi a juventute mea*. This piece of work, after its having lain a long time in the wardrobe, was set up by order of Queen Anne. The pictures are, a Magdalen, by Carracci; a sleeping Cupid, by Correggio; contemplation, by Carracci; Titian's daughter, by herself; and a German lady, by Raphael.

You are next conducted into the King's dressing-room, where the cieling is painted with the story of Jupiter and Danae, and adorned with the pictures of the birth of Jupiter, by Giulio Romano; and of a naked Venus asleep, by Sir Peter Lely.

On leaving the above room, you are conducted into the King's bed-chamber, which is hung with tapestry representing the story of Hero and Leander: the bed of state, which was set up in the reign of King Charles II. is of fine blue cloth, richly embroidered with gold and silver; and on the cieling that Prince is represented in the robes of the garter, under a canopy supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, with a wreath of laurel over his head; and he is attended by Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, paying their obedience to him. The paintings are, King Charles II. when a boy, in armour, by Vandyke; and St. Paul stoned at Lystra, by Paulo Veronese.

The cieling of the King's drawing-room, which is next seen, is finely painted with King Charles II. riding in a triumphal car, drawn by the horses of the sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the polite arts; Hercules is driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance; Britannia and Neptune, properly attended, are paying obedience to the Monarch as he passes; and the whole is a lively representation of the Restoration of that Monarch, and the introduction of arts and sciences in these kingdoms. In the other parts of the cieling are painted the Labours of Hercules, with sessions  
of

of fruit and flowers, the whole beautifully decorated in gold and stone colour. The pictures hung up in this room are, a converted Chinese, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the Marquis of Hamilton, after Vandyke, by Hanneman; Herodias's daughter, by Carlo Dolci; a Magdalen, by Carlo Dolci; and a Venetian lady, by Titian.

You next enter the King's drawing-room, where the painted cieling represents the banquet of the gods, with a variety of fish and fowl. The pictures hung up here are, the portraits of his late Majesty, and the late Queen Caroline, whole lengths; Hercules and Omphale, Cephalus and Procris, the birth of Venus, and Venus and Adonis, the four last by Genario; a naval triumph of King Charles II. by Verrio; the marriage of St. Catharine, by Dawkers; nymphs and satyrs, by Rubens and Snyders; hunting the wild boar, by Snyders; a picture of still-life, by Girardo; the taking of the bears, by Snyders; a night-piece, being a family singing by candle-light, by Quistin; a Bohemian family, by De Brie; divine love, by an unknown hand; and Lacy, a famous comedian in King Charles the Second's time, in three characters, by Wright.

Many of the paintings in this room are best seen at noon, by the reflection of the sun. The carving of this chamber is very beautiful, representing a great variety of fowl, fish, and fruit, done to the utmost perfection, on lime-wood, by Mr. Gibbons, a famous statuary and carver in the reign of King Charles II.

In the King's audience-chamber, the canopy, which was set up in the reign of Charles II. is of green velvet, richly embroidered with gold; and on the cieling is represented the establishment of the church of England at the Restoration, in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, Charity, and the cardinal virtues; Religion triumphs over Superstition and Hypocrisy, who are driven by Cupids from before the face of the church; all which are represented in their proper attitudes, and highly finished. The pictures hung up in this room are, our Saviour before Pilate, by Michael Angelo; the Apostles at our Saviour's tomb, by Scavoni; Peter, James, and John, by Michael Angelo; and the Dukes of Richmond, by Vandyke.

The King's presence-chamber is hung with tapestry containing the history of Queen Athaliah; and the cieling is finely adorned with painting; Mercury is represented with

an original portrait of King Charles II. which he shews to the four quarters of the world, introduced by Neptune; Fame declaring the glory of that Prince, and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and their companions. Over the canopy is Justice in stone colour, shewing the arms of Britain to Thames and the river nymphs, with the star of Venus, and this label, *Sydus Carolynum*; at the lower end of the chamber is Venus in a marine car, drawn by tritons and sea-nymphs. The portraits hung up are, Henry Duke of Gloucester, brother to King Charles II. and his governess the Countess of Dorset, both by Vandyke; and father Paul, by Tintoret.

The King's guard-chamber, which you next enter, is a spacious and noble room, in which is a large magazine of arms, consisting of some thousands of pikes, pistols, guns, coats of mail, swords, halberds, bayonets, and drums, disposed in a most curious manner in colonades, pillars, circles, shields, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, late master-gunner of this castle; the person who invented this beautiful arrangement of arms, and placed those in the great armoury in the Tower of London. The cieling is finely painted in water-colours: in one circle is Mars and Minerva, and in the other Peace and Plenty. In the dome is also a representation of Mars, and over the chimney-piece is a picture of Charles XI. King of Sweden, on horseback, as big as the life, by Wyck.

At an installation, the Knights of the Garter dine here in great state in the absence of the Sovereign.

You next enter St. George's-chamber, which is particularly set apart to the honour of the most illustrious Order of the Garter, and is, perhaps, one of the noblest rooms in Europe, both with regard to the building and the painting, which is here performed in the most grand taste. In a large oval in the centre of the cieling King Charles II. is represented in the habit of the order, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty hold the crown of these kingdoms over his head; Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace, stand on each side. In the same oval Regal Government is represented upheld by Religion and Eternity, with Justice attended by Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction. Towards the throne is represented in an octagon St. George's cross encircled with the Garter, within a star of glory supported by Cupids, with the motto,

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

And



And besides other embellishments relating to the Order, the Muses are represented attending in full concert.

On the back of the state or Sovereign's throne, is a large drapery, on which is painted St. George encountering the dragon, as large as the life, and on the lower border of the drapery is inscribed,

VENIENDO RESTITUIT REM,

in allusion to King William III. who is painted in the habit of the Order, sitting under a royal canopy, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. To the throne is an ascent by five steps of fine marble, to which the painter has added five more, which are done with such perfection as to deceive the sight, and induce the spectator to think them equally real.

This noble room is an hundred and eight feet in length, and the whole north side is taken up with the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, after the manner of the Romans. At the upper part of the hall is Edward III. that Prince's father, the conqueror of France and Scotland, and the founder of the Order of the Garter, seated on a throne, receiving the Kings of France and Scotland prisoners; the Black Prince is seated in the middle of the procession, crowned with laurel, and carried by slaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other *insignia* of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed. The painter has given a loose to his fancy by closing the procession with the fiction of the Countess of Salisbury, in the person of a fine lady, making garlands for the Prince, and the representation of the Merry Wives of Windsor.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble music gallery, supported by slaves larger than the life, in proper attitudes, said to represent a father and his three sons, taken prisoners by the Black Prince in his wars abroad. Over this gallery on the lower compartment of the cieling is the collar of the Order of the Garter fully displayed. The painting of this room was done by Verrio, and is highly finished and heightened with gold.

You are next conducted to St. George's or the King's chapel, which is no less royally adorned. On the cieling is finely represented our Lord's ascension; and the altar-piece is adorned with a noble painting of the last supper. The north side of the chapel is ornamented with the representation of our Saviour's raising Lazarus from the dead, his curing the sick of the palsy, and other miracles, beautifully  
painted

painted by Verrio; and in a group of spectators the painter has introduced his own effigy, with those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Cooper, who assisted him in these paintings. The east end of this chapel is taken up with the closets belonging to his Majesty and the Royal family. The canopy, curtains, and furniture, are of crimson velvet, fringed with gold; and the carved work of this chapel, which is well worthy the attention of the curious, is done by that famous artist Gibbons, in lime-tree, representing a great variety of pelicans, doves, palms, and other allusions to scripture history, with the Star and Garter, and other ornaments finished to great perfection.

From St. George's chapel you are conducted to the Queen's guard-chamber, the first room you entered; for this is the last of the state apartments at present shewn to the public, the others being only opened when the court resides at Windsor. They consist of many beautiful chambers, adorned with the paintings of the greatest masters.

In passing from hence the stranger usually looks into the inner or horn court, so called from a pair of stag's horns of a very extraordinary size, taken in the forest and set up in that court, which is painted in bronze and stone colour. On one side is represented a Roman battle, and on the opposite side a sea fight, with the images of Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury, and Pallas; and in the gallery is a representation of King David playing before the ark.

From this court a flight of stone steps lead to the King's guard-chamber; and in the cavity under these steps, and fronting this court, is a figure of Hercules also in stone colours. On a dome over the steps is painted the battle of the gods; and on the sides of the stair-case is a representation of the four ages of the world, and two battles of the Greeks and Romans in fresco.

*St. George's Chapel.* Among the buildings of this noble palace we have mentioned the chapel of St. George, situated in the middle of the lower court. This ancient structure, which is now in the purest style of Gothic architecture, was first erected by King Edward III. in the year 1337, soon after the foundation of the college, for the honour of the Order of the Garter, and dedicated to St. George, the patron of England; but, however noble the first design might be, K. Edward IV. not finding it entirely completed, enlarged the structure, and designed the present building, together with the houses of the Dean and Canons, situated on the north and west sides of the

the chapel; the work was afterwards carried on by Henry VII. who finished the body of the chapel; and Sir Reginald Bray, Knight of the Garter, and the favourite of that King, assisted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the roof.

The architecture of the inside has always been esteemed for its neatness and great beauty, and in particular the stone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanship. It is an ellipsis supported by Gothic pillars, whose ribs and groins sustain the whole cieling, every part of which has some different device well finished, as the arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward III. Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. also the arms of England and France quarterly, the cross of St. George, the rose, portcullis, lion rampant, unicorn, &c. In a chapel in the south aisle is represented, in ancient painting, the history of John the Baptist; and in the same aisle are painted, on large pannels of oak, neatly carved, and decorated with the several devices peculiar to each Prince, the portraits at full length of Prince Edward, son to Henry the Sixth; Edward IV. Edward V. and Henry VII. In the north aisle is a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, wherein the history of that saint is painted on the pannels, and well preserved. In the first of these pannels St. Stephen is represented preaching to the people; in the second he is before Herod's tribunal; in the third he is stoning; and in the fourth he is represented dead. At the east end of this aisle is the chapter-house of the college, in which is a portrait at full length, by a masterly hand, of the victorious Edward III. in his robes of state, holding in his right hand a sword, and bearing the crowns of France and Scotland, in token of the many victories he gained over those nations. On one side of this painting is kept the sword of that great and warlike Prince.

But what appears most worthy of notice is the choir. On each side are the stalls of the Sovereign and Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, with the helmet, mantling, crest, and sword, of each Knight set up over his stall on a canopy of antient carving curiously wrought, and over the canopy is affixed the banner or arms of each Knight properly blazoned on silk, and on the back of the stalls are the titles of the Knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. The Sovereign's stall is on the right hand of the entrance into the choir, is covered with purple velvet and cloth of gold, and has a canopy and complete furniture of the same valuable materials; his banner is likewise of velvet,



vet, and his mantling of cloth of gold. The Prince's stall is on the left, and has no distinction from those of the rest of the Knights Companions, the whole society, according to the statutes of the institution being companions and colleagues, equal in honour and power.

The altar-piece was, soon after the Restoration, adorned with cloth of gold and purple damask by King Charles II. but, on removing the wainscot of one of the chapels in 1707, a fine painting of the Lord's supper was found, which, being approved of by Sir James Thornhill, Verrio, and other eminent masters, was repaired and placed on the altar piece.

Near the altar is the Queen's gallery, for the accommodation of the ladies at an installation.

In a vault under the marble pavement of this choir, are interred the bodies of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour his Queen, King Charles I. and a daughter of the late Queen Anne. In the south aisle, near the door of the choir, is buried Henry VI. and the arch near which he was interred was sumptuously decorated, by Henry VIII. with the royal ensigns and other devices, but they are now much defaced by time.

In this chapel is also the monument of Edward Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Admiral of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, erected by his Lady, who is also interred with him. The monument is of alabaster, with pillars of porphyry.

Another, within a neat screen of brass-work, is erected to the memory of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, and Knight of the Garter, who died in 1526, and his lady, daughter to William Earl of Huntingdon.

A stately monument of white marble erected to the memory of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, and Knight of the Garter, who died in 1699. There are here also the tombs of Sir George Manners, Lord Roos; that of the Lord Hastings, Chamberlain to Edward IV. and several others.

Before we conclude our account of this ancient chapel, it will be proper to observe, that King James II. made use of it for the service of popery, and mass being publicly performed there it has ever since been neglected and suffered to run to ruin; and being no appendage to the collegiate church, waits the royal favour to retrieve it from the disgrace of its present situation.

With respect to the royal foundations in this castle, they are, The most noble Order of the Garter, which consists of  
the

the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights Companions: The Royal College of St. George, which consists of a Dean, twelve Canons, seven Minor Canons, eleven Clerks, an Organist, a Verger, and two Sacrists: and The Alms Knights, who are eighteen in number, viz. thirteen of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire, in the reign of King James I.

*Of the Knights of the Garter.* Windsor castle being the seat of this most illustrious order, it may be expected that we should here give some account of it. The Order of the Garter was instituted by Edward III. in the year 1349, for the improvement of military honour, and the reward of virtue. It is also called the Order of St. George, the patron of England, under whose banner the English always went out to war, and St. George's cross was made the ensign of the order. The garter was at the same time appointed to be worn by the Knights on the left leg, as a principal mark of distinction, not from any regard to a lady's garter, "but as a tie or band of association in honour and military virtue, to bind the Knights Companions strictly to himself and to each other, in friendship and true agreement, and as an ensign or badge of unity and combination, to promote the honour of God, and the glory and interest of their Prince and Sovereign." At that time King Edward being engaged in prosecuting, by arms, his right to the crown of France, caused the French motto, *HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE*, to be wrought in gold letters round the garter, declaring thereby the equity of his intention, and at the same time retorting shame and defiance upon him who should dare to think ill of the just enterprize in which he had engaged, for the support of his right to that crown.

The installation of a Knight of this most noble order consists of many ceremonies established by the royal founder, and the succeeding Sovereigns of the order, the care of which is committed to Garter King at Arms, a principal officer of the order, appointed to support and maintain the dignity of this noble order of knighthood.

On the day appointed for the installation, the Knights Commissioners appointed by the Sovereign to install the Knights elect, meet in the morning, in the great chamber in the Dean of Windsor's house, dressed in the full habit of the order, where the officers of the order also attend in their habits; but the Knights elect come thither in their under habits only, with their caps and seathurs in their hands.

From hence the Knights walk two and two in procession to St. George's chapel, preceded by the poor knights, prebendaries, heralds, pursuivants, and other officers of the order, in their several habits; being arrived there, the Knights elect rest themselves in chairs behind the altar, and are respectively introduced into the chapter-house, where the Knights commissioners (Garter and other officers attending) invest them with the surcoat or upper habit of the order, while the Register reads the following admonition: "Take  
 " this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and  
 " in token or sign of the most noble order you have received,  
 " wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only strong  
 " to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for  
 " Christ's faith, and the liberties of the church, and the just  
 " and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and  
 " needy." Then Garter presents the crimson velvet girdle to the commissioners, who buckle it on, and also girds on the hanger and sword.

The procession of each Knight elect separately is afterwards made into the choir, attended by the Lords commissioners and other companions of the order, and preceded by the poor knights, prebendaries, &c. as before, Garter in the middle carrying, on a crimson velvet cushion, the mantle, hood, garter, collar, and George, having the Register on his right hand, who carries the New Testament, and the oath fairly written on parchment, and the Black Rod on his left. On entering the choir, after reverence made to the altar, and the Sovereign's stall, the Knights are conducted to their several stalls, under their respective banners, and other ensigns of honour. The Knights elect then take the oath, and are compleatly dressed, invested with the mantle of the order, and the great collar of St. George, which is done with great state and solemnity.

After the installation, the Knights make their solemn offerings at the altar, and prayers being ended, the grand procession of the Knights is made from the choir in their full habits of the order, with their caps frequently adorned with diamonds, and plumes of feathers on their heads, round the body of the church, and passing out at the south door, the procession is continued in great state through the courts of the castle into St. George's hall, preceded by his Majesty's music, in the following order; the poor knights of Windsor; the choir of St. George's chapel; the canons or prebendaries of Windsor; the heralds and pursuivants at  
 -arms;



oldest dock belonging to the royal navy, and is said to have furnished as many men of war as any two others in the kingdom. Here are several fine docks, rope yards, and spacious magazines, besides the stores of planks, masts, pitch, and tar. In the warren, or park, where they make trial of great guns and mortars, there are several thousand pieces of ordnance for ships and batteries, besides a vast number of bombs, mortars, and granadoes. The largest ships may safely ride here, even at low water. A company of matrosses are employed here to make up cartridges, and to charge bombs, carcasses, and granadoes, for the public service. The church was lately rebuilt in a handsome manner, as one of the fifty new churches. It is remarkable, that part of the parish is on the other side of the Thames, on the Essex shore, where there was once a chapel, and is included in this county. Here is an alms-house for poor widows, and the town has a market on Fridays, but no fairs.

WROTHAM, or WORTHAM, a town in Kent, twenty-four miles from London, and three miles and a half from West-Malling, received its name from the great quantity of the herb-wort which grows near it. It has a very large church, in which are sixteen stalls, supposed to have been made for the clergy who attended the Archbishops of Canterbury, to whom the manor formerly belonged, and who had a palace here, till Simon Islip, the Archbishop, in the fourteenth century, pulled it down, and built another at Maidstone; the rectory is, however, still reckoned one of the best livings in Kent. It has a market on Tuesdays, and one annual fair. Several pieces of antiquity have been dug up here, particularly some military weapons. It is mentioned in Doomſday-Book.

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